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LEN salutes its 1994 People of the Year, the makers of the Violent Crime Control Act

In a rare confluence, politicians & police professionals, Democrats & Republicans come together to hammer out the best crime legislation in a generation

By Peter C. Didenhoff

It's been touted by some as the most significant anti-crime legislation in the past six years. A closer examination suggests it to be the most meaningful such achievement since the landmark Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

It—that is, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994—has in fact earned still loftier praise, with President Clinton, among others, hailing it as “the toughest and smartest crime bill in the history of the United States.”

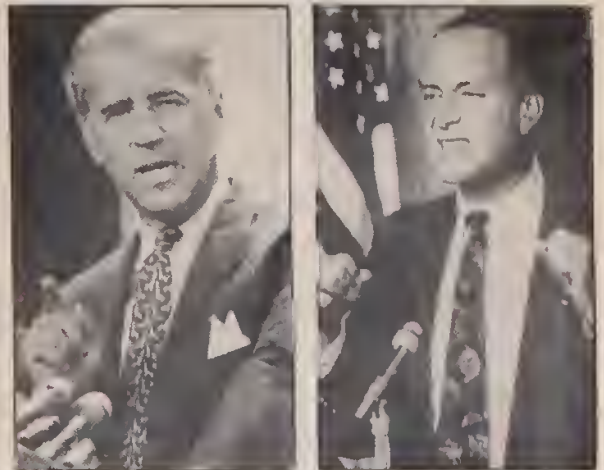
Toughest? Perhaps. (Some have even labeled it “draconian.”) Smartest? Unquestionably (and aided in this respect, no doubt, by the fact that the legislation was a genuinely bipartisan effort that had solid support and input

from the nation's leading law enforcement organizations). It is precisely this rare combination of “get tougher” and “get smarter” that makes the legislation so good, and earns its creators the 1994 Law Enforcement News People of the Year honors.

What makes the legislation so tough is, in part, the fact that it is so smart—and vice versa. It doesn't merely take a hard-line approach to crime—an approach that has often doomed previous attempts at Federal crime-control lawmaking, and often does little more than provide catchy campaign fodder. Nor does it attempt to subdue the crime problem by merely throwing lots of Federal money around—an approach that often serves only to build voter frustrations and spell political suicide for officials who failed to “get tough

on crime.” The Crime Control Act's toughness, seen in its sweeping expansion of the Federal death penalty, its bold effort to ban assault weapons, and its increased penalties for a wide variety of serious crimes, enhanced its appeal to more conservative members of Congress, thereby enhancing its chances of passage. The smartness, borne out in a wide variety of crime prevention programs, the provisions for police manpower and education, and the extension of the Byrne Memorial grant program, among other things, gave the legislation a glitter that caught the eye of lawmakers for whom no amount of toughness was enough.

The “tough but smart” approach also made the legislation very appealing to the numerous police organizations that backed the bill from its ear-



Two of the prime movers behind the 1994 Violent Crime Control Act: Senator Joseph Biden (l.) and Representative Charles Schumer. (Wide World Photos)

liest stages, and in no small way ensured the bill's success. “In my 25 years in law enforcement, I cannot recall us looking at it in such holistic manner,” observes Police Chief R. Gil Kerlikowske of Buffalo, N.Y. “Most police chiefs clearly understand the linkages between education, families, health care, and crime and delinquency. The crime bill says, ‘Look, we readily admit that there are linkages and we're going to try this broad-brush approach, with tough sentencing, tough laws, increased appropriations for officers, and also the prevention aspects.’”

“I think a majority of law enforcement is very happy with how this bill was put together,” echoes Robert Scully, the executive director of the National Association of Police Organizations, one of the 10 groups making up the Law Enforcement Steering Committee, which helped shepherd the bill through to passage. For Scully, the act

incorporates a three-pronged approach that he hailed as “common sense.”

“There was a recognition by Congress that we have to build up local, county and state law enforcement organizations in this country. They also addressed the prison issue, and our argument that there are some people in this country who simply cannot be rehabilitated, who have to be put behind bars, or put to death. The third component is prevention, to try to give youth an alternative so they don't end up in prison. If you don't have the prevention portion, you better go out and mortgage this country to build prisons—because you're just not going to have enough of them with the money that's there now.”

Not a Pretty Sight

It's been said that there are two things one should never see being made

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1994 in review: Frustrated, angry & ready to get tough

Americans roll up their sleeves & say 'Enough is enough'

Analysis

By Marie Simonetti Rosen

There weren't urban riots as in 1992. There wasn't a foreign terrorist bombing or cult-related fiery inferno of the kind that galvanized 1993. Still, 1994 will be remembered as a watershed year in criminal justice, as a public that was becoming angrier and more frustrated about crime insisted that something be done. The increasing levels of fear that have dominated the 1990's turned into action in 1994 as America rolled up its sleeves and got tough.

Nowhere was this toughness more evident than in the legislative arena. There was, of course, the passage of the Federal crime bill, the most comprehensive crime legislation in a generation. But there was also an avalanche of criminal justice lawmaking on the local and state levels. Scarcely a week went by without some legislative body considering laws aimed at improving community quality of life and getting violent offenders out of society for as long as possible. The phrase “three strikes and you're out” may have been missing from ball parks after August, but it was a year-long battle cry that reverberated nationwide among those who had had their fill of violence.

Throwing Away the Key

In part, the public's ire was an outgrowth of the perceived growing disparity between court-imposed sentences and actual time served—what has come to be known in the criminal justice lexicon as “truth in sentencing.” By late February, 30 states were considering three-strikes laws. This approach is not without its critics, with some criminal justice experts pointing to enormous costs that in California alone could run as high as \$5.5 billion a year. Such expenditures, it is argued, could seriously under-

mine government funding of other essential services like education. The three-strikes approach might also turn prisons into old-age homes for those violent offenders who grow out of crime, as well as intensify the pressure to plead down the charges for first or second violent offenses.

For other critics, three strikes is not tough enough. (In Georgia, the law allows only two strikes.) Three strikes would leave no prison space for misdemeanor offenders. Thieves and drug dealers would no longer be dealt with harshly enough, they say. These criticisms notwithstanding, proponents say that with as few as 7 percent of violent offenders committing 70 percent of the crimes, three-strikes legislation and its focus on repeat offenders will reduce the human and economic costs of crime.

In the move to get tough, states also increased prison time by curtailing or abandoning parole and good time, and by moving prisoners from halfway houses back to secure cells. In some jurisdictions, violent offenders will now have to serve up to 85 percent of their sentence. And while offenders spend more time behind bars, the quality of that time has been diminished as well, as legislators took away such prison perks as cable television, entertainment equipment, and physical fitness gear—over the objections of prison officials who fear an escalation of prison violence.

One specific crime category demonstrated the get-tough mood more than any other—sex offenses. Coupled with, and fueled by, several nationally publicized cases, a growing public awareness that rehabilitation is often impossible led to an onslaught of legislation aimed at serial sex offenders—criminals who by some estimates commit 30 offenses for every time they are caught. Taking the lead from the state of Washington, many jurisdictions opted to keep sexual preda-

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Getting tougher, smarter & busier

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tors incarcerated for longer periods by mandating indefinite prison terms, parole denials or civil commitments.

Authorities are keeping tabs on such offenders as never before. More states joined the ranks of those requiring DNA samples from offenders, and 1994 also saw the growing popularity of requirements that sex offenders register with local police upon release, and that the public be notified of their whereabouts. (One released sex offender in Nevada asked to be returned to jail because his presence sparked protests by neighborhood residents.) Soon Californians will even have the ability to call a state-run telephone hotline to get information on the whereabouts of paroled child molesters. Local school officials, for their part, are demanding to know about juvenile sex offenders who sit in their classrooms. Law enforcement agencies are sharing more information with each other and with the public in the investigation of serial rapists and killers, and some departments even use the information superhighway in their efforts.

Making a Federal Case Out of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence, like sex crimes, deals primarily with female victims, and like sex crimes, was a major focus of increased public attention, with much of the activity again taking place in the legislative arena. Under Title IV of the 1994 crime control act, gender-based violence is now a Federal civil rights violation, and under certain circumstances violating a court order of protection is a Federal offense. (The law also imposes a ban on gun possession by domestic abusers.) Some states are already convicting batterers under bias-crime statutes, thereby allowing for added sanctions. Police policies requiring mandatory or preferred arrest were initiated by legislation in numerous jurisdictions, while in other areas police departments zeroed in on repeat domestic offenders, forming a coordinated front with prosecutors, courts and social service agencies to deal with such cases. One major Midwestern department even launched a program to address domestic violence within its own ranks. It appears that law enforcement will continue its decade-long increased focus on domestic violence.

Early in the year Federal officials reported that two-thirds of the 2.5 million women who were victims of violent crime were attacked by friends, family or acquaintances. As happens so often, however, there was one highly publicized incident that drove the issue into the spotlight — the O. J. Simpson case. Reports of domestic violence surged almost everywhere at once. Yet while the legal proceedings against Simpson continue to captivate the public and the news media, there always seems to be room in the headlines for a particularly heinous crime committed by a child

Never Too Young to Begin a Life of Crime

From one coast to another, in cities, suburbs and rural hamlets, no region of the country was spared the tide of juvenile violence that seemed to involve ever-younger criminals and increasingly vicious crimes. In some areas the number of youths charged with murder has doubled in the past 10 years. Confronting this disheartening increase in violent crime committed by children is a juvenile justice system that is largely the product of another era and was not designed to handle this kind of shock wave — a wave that researchers say will get worse. Consequently, more and more localities are opting to put violent juvenile offenders in the hands of the adult criminal justice system. Prosecutors sought and usually got legislative changes aimed at getting tough on violent juveniles.

A number of experts see dysfunctional families and the easy access to firearms as the primary causes of rising juvenile violence. There is no question that one of the most frightening elements of youth crime is the arsenal of firearms at their disposal. For law enforcement personnel everywhere, concern about gun-related violence among the young is paramount. In one major-city, a survey found that one in five high school students carries a weapon. The arming of juveniles, it seems, has gone beyond those who deal drugs or belong to gangs. It now permeates the youth culture itself.

Heeding the Public's Call to Curb Weapons

More so than in recent years, 1994 brought an uncompromising focus on getting illegal weapons off the street. Backed by surveys indicating that a significant percentage of the population favors restrictions on weapons, legislators called for curbs on gun possession and increased penalties for firearms misuse, while police in many localities stepped up enforcement of existing laws.

In the main, local law enforcement's response to the proliferation of guns came in the form of stepped-up efforts against violators. (Of course, one cannot overlook the handful of challenges filed by county sheriffs against the 1993 Brady Law, questioning whether the Federal Government could mandate local compliance in conducting background checks of handgun purchases.)

Nationwide, search-and-seizure practices were bolstered in a variety of ways. In a crime-ridden Chicago housing project, the community applauded the city's housing police for going into apartments to conduct warrantless searches for weapons — a practice civil libertarians were quick to stop. St. Louis police tried a different tack, with consensual searches at the homes of suspected youth gang members. In Kansas City and Indianapolis, officers assigned to patrol "hot spots" are using "reasonable belief" as a basis for stopping cars for weapons searches — an experimental initiative that so far is proving successful in cracking down on illegal weapons and their owners. Rhode Island set up what was described as the nation's first gun court to fast-track offenders into prison. In New York City, police were ordered to aggressively pursue the origin of a weapon when making an arrest.

But the battle against illegal weapons is far from joined. Many police agencies have no idea how many firearms their officers seize annually because they don't keep records on the subject. Just how far there is to go in tracking illegal guns was demonstrated on Oct. 29 when a Colorado man fired a semiautomatic rifle at the White House. He had lied on his gun-purchase form about a prison record and his dishonorable discharge, but there is currently no mechanism for checking the truth or accuracy of the information at the point of purchase. Still, while there remains a long way to go in getting illegal weapons out of circulation, it is clear that the public has made weapons violations a priority.

Anybody Remember the Drug War?

Not extend to drugs. That's not say that there weren't hundreds of thousands of drug busts, increasingly huge drug seizures, and hundreds of acres of crops burned, but drug issues were booted from the front pages by the bloody appeal of violent crime.

Among the headlines that did crop up were the likes of: "The War on Drugs is Over (Drugs Won)"; "The Phony War/The Real Crisis"; "End War on Drugs/Too Many Casualties"; and "Forget the War on Drugs." And if donations to pet causes are any indication, consider the following: In July the Partnership for a Drug Free America reported that contributions have fallen 20 percent in the last two years. That same month, the Drug Policy Foundation, an organization which promotes alternatives to current drug policies, announced it had received a \$6-million philanthropic donation. To be sure, a small but growing number of people in the legal profession are voicing objections to the war on drugs. In California, a judge refused to sentence a man to a 6-year mandatory term for a drug offense. The current president of the American Bar Association supports decriminalization, and a special committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York has come out in favor of dropping current prohibitions. What critics of U.S. drug policy have in common is the view that existing enforcement-based strategies have not worked. In their view, drug use is primarily a public health issue and should be treated as such.

It has been reported that more than 300,000 Americans are behind bars for drug offenses, and that one out of every five Federal prisoners is a first-time nonviolent drug offender. Although most Americans oppose decriminalization — and clearly do not want drug dealing on their streets — they are vexed and perplexed when mandatory sentencing policies mean that drug offenders serve longer terms than do violent criminals. Now, with the recent crackdown on violent crime, prison space has become an even more valuable commodity. To accommodate get-tough policies like "three strikes," the criminal justice system will have to make room. Even with the building of additional prisons, many states have had to diminish sentences for some non-violent offenses — like drug possession. In Texas, for example, a plan was adopted which requires, among other things, that all violent and sexual offenders serve at least half of their sentences. In order to accomplish that, state legislators decided to significantly reduce the sentences for certain drug offenses.

Charging Ahead with Community Policing

Just about every police department in the country, if asked, would likely say it had some variety of community policing in effect, yet some pioneers of the concept fear that it has become little more than an overused catchphrase — where officials do nothing more than talk about it.

Law enforcement practitioners and researchers, having had little success in resolving the definitional dilemma of community policing, have moved on to the issue of measurement. But evaluating community policing is proving just as elusive as defining it. Some feel that measurements ought to be taken of things like fear, crime reduction, problem solving, officer effectiveness, customer satisfaction and police/community civility indicators. So far, though, there are no standardized yardsticks. And as one scholar

noted, the Federal Government is "putting 100,000 more cops out there to do [community policing]... without a clue to its effectiveness." Community policing is moving full speed ahead.

Even before the passage of the crime bill, the Justice Department pipeline for applying for more officers was jammed, and the department realized early on that properly evaluating the applications from potentially thousands of police departments would prove nearly impossible and politically unwise. It's been said that some applications didn't even include the phrase "community policing." Whether or not police chiefs really wanted more officers or were politically pressured into applying for the extra personnel, they couldn't queue up fast enough. To expedite matters, the Justice Department achieved a minor bureaucratic breakthrough with the streamlined "COPS Fast" application kit for small departments that is one of the simplest forms ever created by the Federal Government.

Locally, community policing continues to evolve. For those departments that have been at it awhile, a decentralization and flattening of the command structure has occurred. The San Diego Police Department, one of the leaders in community policing, announced in April that the city would be divided into 21 communities to be served by mini-police departments. In Tempe, Ariz., the Police Department went citywide with an approach known as "geographic deployment," where each of the city's 15 beats, under the direction of a sergeant, controls its own scheduling and deployment. In departments where community policing is still in its embryonic stages, such as in Los Angeles and Chicago, academic experts and institutions have been brought on board to help steer the initiative from the outset and evaluate outcomes.

The kind of community policing a locality gets is in large part determined by the officers it has — their level of enthusiasm, the nature and extent of middle management involvement in the process, their training and education, and last but certainly not least, their level of experience. In New York, the average age of officers is 23; in Chicago, it's 42. The type of community policing that evolves in these two cities will be greatly determined by officer age.

The "community," however defined, is supposed to be a partner in the production of public safety. And variations in communities are part and parcel of American society. Communities want and need different things, amid day-to-day problems that can range from shootings, robberies and drug dealing to drug racing, panhandling and quarreling neighbors. If departments know nothing else about community policing, they know that residents want quality-of-life improvements.

But what happens to community policing when a community wants something that is unenforceable, even unconstitutional? One New Jersey borough passed an ordinance outlawing cursing in public, but the police chief has refused to enforce the law. Beyond that, what happens when one segment of the community wants to be rid of another? Consider the recent passage of Proposition 187 in California. Many police chiefs in the Southwest and elsewhere have worked long and hard to establish good relationships with all residents — legal and otherwise — of their communities and have had tenuous relations with immigration officials. If police are required to report illegal aliens, cooperation from witnesses and victims would certainly become problematic, as would community involvement in improving the quality of life. Some believe bias crime will increase and the overall level of civility may drop. Community policing has had its share of police organizational and resource problems that threaten its existence. But what happens to community policing when a community tries to pull itself apart?

The Forecast: Keeping Busy, with Partners

Among the commitments made by Attorney General Janet Reno after she took office in 1993 was to have Federal law enforcement agencies share more information with their local counterparts, and to create partnerships with other social service providers. Reno has made significant headway thus far; there is hardly a group that she has yet to reach out to. In this respect, one of the hallmarks of 1994 was the improved working relationships among different agencies, within the Justice Department itself, within the law enforcement profession generally, and between policing and other government entities.

Seven Cabinet-level agencies have joined forces in a sweeping initiative to address youth violence. And, in another interagency milestone, the departments of Justice and Defense have linked up in a research and development-sharing venture that could open the doors to new technologies for law enforcement. (Of course, even as high-tech military technologies slowly make their way into the police market, there are still police agencies operating with rudimentary, even primitive equipment. One department in the Northeast only recently made the step up to copying machines from manual typewriters and carbon paper.)

The partnership approach to tackling crime will likely result (with the help, no doubt, of crime-bill funding) in a flurry of activity in law enforcement and in allied research and academic institutions. They'll have their hands full with hiring, training, educating, upgrading, implementing, analyzing, researching, evaluating, disseminating, assessing and reporting. 1995 will be a busy year.

Law enforcement around the nation, 1994

A state-by-state roundup of events that shaped the year

Alabama

FEBRUARY: A county-by-county study shows that juvenile violent crime statewide is up, but the violent death rate of infants and teens is on the decline.

MARCH: Searchers dig for bodies at a remote mountain hideaway in Estill Fork belonging to a man suspected in the unsolved deaths of at least 15 victims. Land owner Frank Potts, 50, is held in Polk County, Fla., on an unrelated sexual battery charge.

MAY: Patrols at 22 Amtrak railroad crossings are increased to curb the number of train-car accidents. There were 182 crashes in 1992 resulting in 25 deaths and 53 major injuries.... Birmingham police gain the opportunity to attend a Spanish-language class being offered at the Police Academy in conjunction with the University of Alabama.

JULY: The Jefferson County Personnel Board upholds the firing of two Birmingham police officers who, while off duty, allegedly harassed a waitress after she refused their offer of money for sex. The waitress, Shannon Howard, files a Federal civil rights lawsuit against the officers, Michael Hood and Terry Lee, the Police Department and the city.

AUGUST: A Federal appeals panel vacates an injunction barring police in Huntsville from removing homeless people from beneath the city's bridges. Claims of discrimination by the homeless are found to be groundless by the panel.

OCTOBER: The Mobile Police Department's mounted unit win the National Mounted Police Training Conference, and Mobile County Sheriff's Deputy Jim Long takes top individual honors.... Two California companies plead guilty to distributing pornography in the state and agree to make restitution by donating \$450,000 to purchase bulletproof vests.... Jerry Hammonds, the former head of the Huntsville police drug unit, is indicted on charges of embezzling nearly \$111,000 by falsifying expense ledgers and filing false reports.

NOVEMBER: State Police officials announce that a series of random road-

blocks will be set up in a yearlong operation to snare drunken drivers.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Mobile Police Officer Donald Jeffries Jr., 28, honored as Officer of the Year in 1993, is charged with robbing The People Bank of \$8,000 in February.... Marion Police Chief Henry Wright is given a suspended sentence and fined \$200 in April for assaulting a 58-year-old pianist at the church where Wright is a part-time preacher.... Lucius Amerson, the state's first black sheriff, dies in March at age 60. He served as Macon County sheriff from 1967 to 1987.... Dothan Police Chief Harold Locke, 46, is killed in June in a car accident while attending an FBI training program in Mobile.... Robert Davis, a former Montgomery police sergeant, replaces Kenneth Cochran as police chief in Luverne in August. Cochran resigned in June amid allegations he used city funds to pay a personal bill.... Montgomery police Sgt. James Russell Ward is killed Oct. 3, allegedly by a man who had served time for burglary and assaulting a police officer with a deadly weapon.... Madison County Sheriff's Deputy Tommy Lewis, 42, is killed and Deputy Billy Joe Thrower is wounded Nov. 1 when they try to serve mental commitment papers to David Zmyewski, who is shot to death by Thrower.

Alaska

JANUARY: A Superior Court judge in Ketchikan rejects a 1990 initiative recriminalizing the possession of marijuana. Voters cannot change the state constitution, which gives adults a privacy right, Judge Michael Thompson argued.

MARCH: Alaska becomes the last state to adopt a conspiracy law, making it illegal to conspire to commit rape, murder, kidnapping, robbery, assault and some drug-trafficking offenses.

JUNE: Gov. Walter J. Hickel signs a bill that allows state residents to carry concealed weapons, saying he acted because of concerns raised by citizens on their need to protect themselves.

AUGUST: Charges are filed against a 9-year-old boy in Hyدابurg who raped a 7-year-old girl as several other children watched.

SEPTEMBER: Tlingit tribal leaders

banish two teen-agers, ordering them to live separately on uninhabited islands as punishment for beating and robbing a pizza deliveryman in Everett, Wash. The case is believed to be the first in which a state court deferred to a tribal panel.... Residents of Manley Hot Springs rally to the defense of a 14-year-old boy accused of murdering his abusive father.

OCTOBER: A two-engine plane crash near Haines kills state trooper Robert Bittick and deputy public safety commissioner C.E. Swackhammer.

NOVEMBER: About 250 inmates were expected to be sent to an Arizona prison facility in an effort to ease prison crowding and avoid a court-ordered fine to the state of \$5,550 a day.

Arizona

JANUARY: Phoenix police officers begin passing out business cards at homicide scenes with the telephone number of an untraceable hotline that potential witnesses can call to leave anonymous tips.

APRIL: Claiming increased border patrols in California and Texas have made Arizona the entry point of choice for illegal aliens, state officials demand more agents and financial assistance from the Federal Government.... The Pima County Sheriff's Department begins enforcing an ordinance that levies fines of up to \$1,000 on residents whose security systems set off more than four false alarms a year.

JUNE: Three Arizona state prisoners

On The Record, 1994:

"I used to watch Tom Mix and Gene Autry, and the business people would get on a horse and get sworn in and go after horse thieves. I said, 'Why not go after car thieves?'"

— Maricopa County, Ariz., Sheriff Joe Arpaio, whose department deploys 43 different posses involving the volunteer services of more than 2,000 county residents.

save the life Department of Public Safety Officer Bill Reno. The inmates act as they are being transported to a work site and witness a car accident that severed Reno's leg.... Gov. Fife Symington unveils the Arizona Military Institute, a facility for troubled teen-agers, and a computer network that will link children's services statewide.... Operation CEAS (Community Effort to Abate Street)-Violence is initiated to address a 600-percent increase in drive-by shootings from 1990 to 1993. The program uses informants, surveillance, and in-depth investigations to penetrate violent street gangs.... U.S. District Judge John Roll strikes down part of the Brady Law, stating it is unconstitutional for the Federal Government to require local police to conduct background checks on those seeking to buy handguns.

JULY: Maricopa County Sheriff Joe Arpaio doubles the number of participants in his posse program to 2,200 county residents whose presence is said to reduce street violence and prostitution.

AUGUST: Fifty prisoners being held on misdemeanor charges are released and five tribal jails closed in Window Rock after the Navajo Nation's head jailer, Herbert Clah, is ordered by a court to make \$10 million in renovations.... The state Supreme Court rules that Phoenix's 10 P.M. curfew for juveniles under 16 is legal.... Chandler becomes the third Arizona city to which National Guard troops are assigned to public housing sites as part of the SPIN (Supporting People In Neighborhoods) program.

OCTOBER: Maricopa County District Attorney Rick Romley says he

will investigate the death in police custody of Edward Mallett, a double-amputee who died after being subdued by Phoenix police with pepper gas and a neck hold. An autopsy termed Mallett's death accidental and blamed a heart attack.

NOVEMBER: Phoenix Police Officer Jeffrey Dauer is shot in the ankle by a sniper as he and a partner question young men on street, becoming the 11th city police officer to be shot this year. Police officials say that's a record, based on statistics kept since 1987.... Authorities decide not to file criminal charges against the Huachuca Police Department despite a state investigation's finding that the agency made \$45,000 from undercover sales of marijuana "samples" and lost 15 pounds of marijuana.... A Federal judge said he will permit double-bunking in Maricopa County jails as long as conditions at the jails improve.... The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service studies way to curtail the 51-percent increase in illegal border crossings this fiscal year because of crackdowns in Texas and California.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Drug Enforcement Administration agent Richard Fass is killed in June, allegedly by a fugitive drug suspect.... Mesa Police Officer Steven Pollard is killed Nov. 27 when he is struck by a car as he steps out of his cruiser while conducting a traffic stop on a suspected drunken driver. He is the first Mesa police officer killed in the line of duty.... Former Border Patrol Agent Michael Elmer is sentenced in September to 16 months in prison for shooting at the feet of 15 Mexicans who had illegally crossed into the United States in March 1992.

Arkansas

JANUARY: A Little Rock clergyman, the Rev. Hezekiah Stewart, erects a billboard emblazoned with the word "Truce" in hopes that the sign will send a message to gang members in the city. The state prison board breaks its own overcrowding release regulations by declaring emergency releases five times in the past four months. A crowding emergency can be only invoked once every 90 days.

MARCH: Damien Wayne Echols, 19, is sentenced to death for the sexual mutilation murders of three 8-year-old West Memphis boys in May 1993. Co-defendant Charles Jason Baldwin, 16, gets life in prison without parole, while Jessie Lloyd Misskelley Jr. is sentenced to life in prison plus 40 years.

APRIL: Little Rock's high-crime areas are illuminated by high-pressure sodium streetlights funded by a half-cent sales tax approved by voters in December 1993.

MAY: A panel of lawmakers, judges and police examine ways to improve implementation of the state's anti-stalking law after only three arrests are made in the year since it took effect. A gun buyback program nets 195 weapons in North Little Rock in exchange for \$9,850 in grocery coupons.

JUNE: Extra police in several cities are put on duty as part of "Operation Buckle Down," a Federally funded program aimed at catching motorists who fail to use seatbelts.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Maj. Nick Zoeller of the Pulaski County Sheriff's Department resigns in May. Zoeller stirred controversy in 1981 when he supervised the chaining of 19 inmates to a prison fence to protest inadequate funding. Col. Tommy Goodwin retires as head of the State Police and is replaced in May by Highway Police Chief John Bailey. State Police Cmdr. Eddie Davis is suspended in November amid an internal investigation of undisclosed charges.

California

JANUARY: The kidnapping and murder of an 11-year-old Petaluma girl prompts residents and officials to

question the police's handling of the case. Polly Klaas was abducted and murdered allegedly by Richard Allen Davis, a paroled sex offender. Police released Davis for 32 minutes following the girl's abduction, then sent him on his way. The FBI reports a record 2,641 bank robberies were committed in seven Southern California counties over the past year. A record 665,229 guns were sold statewide in 1993, an 18.5 percent increase from 1992. The Santa Clara County probation department reports 69 youths were arrested on suspicion of homicide, attempted homicide and manslaughter in Santa Clara County from July 1992 through June 1993. Gov. Pete Wilson signs legislation that will hail out a state fund that helps pay for crime victims' medical and psychological treatment.

FEBRUARY: A Federal judge in San Diego rules that a small-time heroin dealer is not engaged in substantial gainful activity to support his habit and is thus entitled to disability benefits. A Federal judge rules that Reginald Denny and three others beaten during the 1992 Los Angeles riots can sue the city. The Los Angeles Police Department receives \$4 million from the Justice Department's Police Hiring Supplement program, which will add 54 officers to the force.

MARCH: Gov. Wilson signs a "three strikes" bill that mandates 25-years-to-life prison terms for criminals convicted of a third felony and doubles the sentences of two-time felons. A 7-year-old Los Angeles girl is shot to death by a 9-year-old boy with a high-powered rifle. A man fired from a Los Angeles electronics company after two weeks returns to the firm and shoots and kills three workers before taking his own life. An FBI task force is formed in San Francisco to pool data on a decade's worth of unsolved child abductions. The shooting deaths of two Japanese students in Los Angeles by reputed gang members prompts several Japanese firms to start offering a calling card that allows tourists to speak through a translator to law enforcement officers nationwide. In an attempt to prevent racial polarization, San Diego Police Chief Jerry Sanders appoints a dispute-resolution officer from the City Attorney's Office to examine charges of institutional racism that have been leveled by black officers.

APRIL: The San Francisco Coalition of Prostitutes and Health Care Work-



In a scene witnessed around the world, a white Ford Bronco, carrying accused murderer O.J. Simpson and his friend Al Cowlings, leads police and the media on a two-county, medium-speed chase on June 17. Simpson's arrest for allegedly murdering his ex-wife, Nicole, and Ronald Goldman focused renewed attention on the continuing problem of domestic violence.

(Wide World Photos)

ers unveils a quilt embroidered with the names of missing and murdered women who met their fates while soliciting on city streets. About 100 youthful job seekers join a San Jose program that will remove gang tattoos. A jury awards \$3.8 million in damages to motorist Rodney King, who was beaten by Los Angeles police in March 1991. A husband and wife convicted of possessing hallucinogenic toad venom agree to attend a drug-education program to avoid prison. San Francisco agrees to pay \$800,000 to a woman who ran onto a city bus to take refuge from a rapist, only to be ejected because she had no money. She was raped by the man, who waited outside. With the goal of making San Diego the nation's community policing leader, San Diego Police Chief Jerry Sanders announces a plan to restructure the city's police force into 21 mini-police departments by 1996.

MAY: Former Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl F. Gates is dismissed as a defendant in Rodney King's civil lawsuit along with four officers at the scene of his 1991 beating by police. The city of Yorba Linda asks the Federal Government for reimbursement for the \$100,000 it spent for former President Richard Nixon's funeral.

JUNE: The Los Angeles Police Department is struck by an outbreak of "blue flu," costing the city \$1 million in overtime costs. A Los Angeles jury rules that the six officers named as defendants in a civil suit by Rodney King will not have to pay punitive damages. The success of an experimental team of Sonoma County law enforcement officials to crack down on gang violence prompts the formation of a permanent anti-gang unit. Los Angeles Police Chief Willie Williams refuses to reverse the dismissal of Officer Timothy Wind, one of four officers charged in the Rodney King beating. Los Angeles and its police union settle on a new \$50-million contract package that includes a 12-percent pay hike spread over 18 months. A computer-driven system that tracks sniper fire in a fraction of a

second is unveiled by the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. "Lifeguard" was designed originally for military use but the \$200,000 system will be available to law enforcement market on a pilot basis in 1995. A San Diego appellate court rules that San Diego police did not use excessive force when they used nunchakus to effect "pain-compliance techniques" while arresting anti-abortion demonstrators in 1989. The bodies of the ex-wife of football star O.J. Simpson and a male friend are discovered June 12 in the blood-stained courtyard of her Los Angeles condo. A few days later, after leading police on a low-speed chase through the city, Simpson is arrested and charged with the stabbing deaths of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald Goldman in what arguably becomes the most sensational homicide case in U.S. history.

JULY: A San Diego judge reduces a man's third offense to a misdemeanor so he won't be sentenced to life in prison under the state's new "three strikes" law. The Los Angeles City Council agrees to pay out \$730,000 to settle three police brutality lawsuits. The California Supreme Court forces residents of Whitley Heights, a historic Hollywood neighborhood, to dismantle gates that blocked public streets. Despite being cleared twice of criminal charges stemming from his role in the Rodney King beating incident, Los Angeles Police Officer Theodore Briseno is fired by Police Chief Willie Williams. Statistics report 332,088 firearms were bought statewide during the first half of 1994. A Sonoma County judge refuses to sentence a man charged with smuggling marijuana to the 6-year sentence mandated under the state's new law for repeat offenders. Los Angeles District Attorney Gil Garcetti reports that 25 domestic homicides had been committed since January 1. Documents disclosing gross misconduct by former El Centro Police Chief Ralph Cordova are put on display by a local newspaper after it won a lawsuit that forced the city to release the information.

AUGUST: A plea by former Los Angeles police officers Stacey Koon and Laurence Powell to have their convictions in the Rodney King case overturned results in an order by a Federal appeals court to lengthen their sentences in accordance with Federal guidelines. The court, which rules that the men's 30-month sentences were too lenient, extends the jail terms to 70 to 87 months.

SEPTEMBER: A hostage situation involving 33 students, one of whom is killed by a gunman, prompts police at the University of California at Berkeley to begin dealing with campus criminals with SWAT teams. The Justice Department asks cities to make 911 systems accessible to the deaf in an action taken after it required the Los Angeles Police Department to make its 911 system fully accessible to the hearing-impaired in July. Gov. Wilson signs legislation prompted by the Polly Klaas abduction and murder case that sets up a state-run phone line that residents can call to get information on the whereabouts of paroled child molesters. U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno announces a beefed-up Border Patrol effort dubbed "Operation Gatekeeper" to curtail the flow of Mexican immigrants during a visit to San Diego. Los Angeles Police Chief Willie Williams demotes his top aide, Assistant Chief Bernard Parks, in a reorganization of the agency's management. A Federal jury finds that former San Francisco Police Chief Richard Hongisto and two officers committed civil rights violations by seizing copies of a gay newspaper that had lampooned Hongisto in a 1992 cover story. Hongisto lost his job over the incident. Culver City residents protest the hiring of former Los Angeles police officer Timothy Wind, who was acquitted in the Rodney King case, as a community-service officer.

OCTOBER: The American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California issues a report that concludes police and fire departments in the region are "overwhelmingly segregated" by race and gender, with many having

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Marie Simonetti Rosen
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Peter C. Dodenhoff
Editor/Associate Publisher

Jacob R. Clark
Staff Writer

Mary Mele
Subscriptions

Contributing Writers: Ordway P. Burden Field Correspondents: Kenneth Bovasso, Hugh J. B. Casvidy, Jack Dowling, Tom Gutchoff, T. L. Tyler, Ron Van Raalte

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"woefully inadequate" numbers of females, blacks, Latinos and other minorities. Some police departments singled out in the report take issue with its findings.... The state will receive \$33.4 million from the Federal Government to cover the costs of imprisoning illegal-immigrant criminals.... The state Supreme Court rules that police may legally enter a home if they reasonably suspect domestic violence, even if the suspected victim denies a problem.

NOVEMBER: The FBI begins an investigation into the shooting deaths of seven inmates over the past five years by prison guards at Corcoran State Prison in Fresno.... California residents approve Proposition 187, which cuts off state aid to illegal immigrants. Opponents had argued the measure would lead to more crime.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Palos Verdes Estates police Capt. Michael Tracy, 50, and Sgt. Vernon Thomas Vanderpool, 57, are shot to death by David Joseph Fukuto, 32, the son of a state Appellate Court justice. Fukuto later dies in police custody as a result of head injuries and asphyxiation. His death is ruled a homicide.... Los Angeles Police recruit Christy Hamulton, 45, who was honored as most inspirational cadet, is shot to death in an ambush Feb. 23, less than one week after graduating from the Police Academy. A suspected gang member kills Los Angeles Police Officer Charles Dean Heim, an 11-year veteran, on Oct. 21. The suspect, Manuel Vargas Perez, is shot dead by police in a standoff in which he vowed not to be taken alive.... Former Hillsboro Police Chief William Key, 58, dies Nov. 17 of adult respiratory distress syndrome, after becoming ill while attending the annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police the month before in Albuquerque, N.M. Medical officials say that Key, who had last been working for the U.S. Attorney's office, had tested positive for hantavirus, a deadly respiratory illness carried by rodents.

Colorado

JANUARY: Police and Federal agents in Denver begin making unannounced visits to 348 gun dealers as part of a nationwide crackdown to ensure that dealers are obeying the law. The state Senate approves a bill that expands the evidence that may be used in domestic violence cases.

MARCH: Thornton is the site of the first implementation of a digital-imaging driver's license system that allows police to make positive identifications of motorists within minutes. Ranking first in sexual assaults and robberies, the North Capitol Hill section of Denver is rated as the city's most crime-ridden neighborhood for the fourth straight year. Street names and numbers are assigned to buildings at Lowry Air Force Base in preparation for the Aurora police taking over the base in May. The buildings have no addresses.

MAY: A U.S. District Judge rules in favor of the City of Denver in a sexual-harassment suit brought by a female member of the Denver Police Department. The judge ruled that although actions taken by Officer Stanley Baniszewski toward Officer Monica David were sexual in nature, they occurred in

an "off-duty employment setting."

JUNE: Gov. Roy Romer signs a "three strikes" law, along with a bill which will expedite death penalty cases.... Officials in Arapahoe County pass an ordinance that mandates fines to parents of graffiti "taggers."

JULY: New dispatchers, new management and more money are allocated to Boulder's overloaded 911 system.... The Aurora City Council passes an ordinance that calls for buying ads in local newspapers featuring photographs of men arrested for soliciting prostitutes.

AUGUST: The Denver City Council amends the city's curfew law and opens weekend recreation centers where cops can bring juveniles that break the curfew law.... Police in Denver report new crime-prevention programs are partly responsible for a sharp decrease in juvenile arrests for murder. Five juveniles were arrested for murder and 53 for assault during the first six months of 1994, compared with 13 arrested for murder and 83 for assault during the same period in 1993.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Boulder Police Officer Beth Haynes is killed in a shootout after responding to a domestic violence call on April 16. She is the first Boulder officer killed in the line of duty in 21 years.

Connecticut

JANUARY: The Cheshire Prison Advisory Committee distributes 300 phone pagers on a first-come, first-serve basis to residents so they can be warned of any escape or disturbance at the four state prisons in the town.

MARCH: Raymond Austin McNamara, 24, convicted of raping an 11-year-old girl on five separate occasions, will serve only 5 years of a 20-year sentence in a plea-bargain agreement. The state expands a methadone program in Hartford and hires minibuses to take addicts to clinics in Massachusetts. Reports that thousands of dollars are being spent for taxis to take addicts to out-of-state clinics trigger a public furor.

APRIL: Foot patrols in Norwalk begin this month, with 10 officers acting as ombudsmen between local authorities, residents and shopkeepers.... The state's gun buyback program proves an embarrassment of riches, after more guns are turned in than the program can afford to redeem. Even with the support of corporations, the program faces a \$300,000 shortfall.

JUNE: New Haven police officers agree to a four-year contract that includes a pay freeze intended to save the city \$2.5 million.

JULY: Norwich officials announce they will limit overtime after four police officers who made so much in overtime during 1993 that their salaries surpassed that of Police Chief Richard Abele.... The Legislature approves new restrictions on handgun sales and ownership, replacing the 14-day waiting period with a formal permit process that will purchasers are required to complete to buy or possess a handgun.

AUGUST: The Bridgeport City Council approves a curfew for teenagers under 16, prohibiting them from being

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Connecticut

out unaccompanied from 11 P.M. to 6 A.M. Sundays through Thursdays, and midnight to 6 A.M. on weekends.

SEPTEMBER: Richard Reynolds is found guilty in the December 1992 murder of Waterbury Police Officer Walter T. Williams.

OCTOBER: State troopers and police who catch uninsured drivers get a \$50 bonus in a crackdown on uninsured motorists that begins this month... Leonard Paoletta, a former Bridgeport mayor, announces the establishment of a foundation to lobby for tougher anti-gun measures and provide outreach and recreational activities for at-risk youth. Paoletta makes the announcement while recovering from gunshot wounds suffered in a random attack that occurred Sept. 16 as he left a church dinner.

NOVEMBER: Two Norwalk police officers are charged with beating two men after they are apprehended on charges of burglarizing one of the officers' cars. Officers Yolanda Ramos and Melissa Lee are charged Nov. 17 with third-degree assault as a result of the Sept. 16 incident — the first female officers in the agency ever charged with criminal wrongdoing.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Philip Mingione, 47, an auxiliary state trooper, is fatally struck by a vehicle in May while standing on a highway median... Hartford County Sheriff Alfred J. Rioux is indicted Sept. 21 on charges of mail fraud and aiding a racketeering enterprise. Rioux is accused of extorting gifts and political contributions from former deputies, who made donations to keep high-paying jobs.

Delaware

JANUARY: New Castle officials say a soft economy is responsible for a record number of applicants for eight police openings with the state River and Bay Authority... The Smyrna Sentencing Accountability Commission reports prison crowding is being caused by mandatory drug sentences and inadequate funding for alternative sentencing programs.

FEBRUARY: Wilmington police protest the lack of a contract by refusing to do any extra duty such as providing security at sports events... State trooper Gary Hopkins is fired following an investigation of charges that he abused his position to review records at an abortion clinic in 1993.

MARCH: Wilmington officials hope to cut down on recidivism by requiring drug offenders to make regular appearances before judges assigned to their cases.

JUNE: Ex-State Police officer Paul Szubielek is charged with robbing three banks after being identified by three Wilmington bank employees as the thief who held them up three years ago... Gov. Tom Carper signs a bill that denies bail for offenders awaiting sentencing for a felony carrying a mandatory sentence.

JULY: After laws banning the sale of spray paint to minors fail, the city of

On The Record, 1994:

"Traditional policing is a lot like Vietnam. You send the officers out to the beat, they try to keep crime out for the 8- or 10-hour shift that they're there, then they go home and it's somebody else's problem."

— Tempe, Ariz., Chief Dave Brown, whose department is exploring new approaches that advance the leading edge of community-oriented policing.

Wilmington purchases \$10,000 in graffiti-removal equipment... Gov. Carper vetoes a bill that requires a mandatory sentence for possession of a deadly weapon, citing the \$8.5 million cost of additional prison beds.

AUGUST: State prison officials say that prisons need to develop programs to help mentally ill convicts both while they are serving their sentences and after their release to avoid a revolving-door effect.

District of Columbia

JANUARY: Councilman Jack Evans calls for subsidies to cover fares for police officers on public transportation, citing recent shooting incidents on buses and trains... Metropolitan Police Officer Juan Rios is beaten by six students at Roosevelt High School when he tries to disperse the group from a hallway.

FEBRUARY: Metropolitan Police Officer Galen Barlow pleads guilty to attempted bribery in a scheme to have his parking tickets dismissed. He was arrested as part of an ongoing probe into corruption at the Traffic Adjudication Bureau... Members of the Guardian Angels safety patrol begin riding Metro lines during rush hour to fight an increase in subway crime... The city's 44-member homicide squad will double under a plan that includes a mandatory two-week training period for all 38 new members.

APRIL: The Metropolitan Washington Council on Governments approves guidelines that permit police to pursue suspects across state boundaries in cases of suspected felonies.

MAY: A 14-year-old boy is convicted of firing at least 20 rounds into a public swimming pool and wounding six children in summer 1993. The trial was marred by intimidation and threats, including the killing of one witness and attacks against another... Nine of 12 Metropolitan police officers charged in December 1993 with accepting bribes in exchange for protecting a phony cocaine-trafficking ring set up by the FBI plead guilty to Federal charges against them. The three officers who opt for trial are convicted by a Federal jury in November.

JUNE: State legislators pass a bill that requires violent offenders to serve 85 percent of their time and also provides for stiffer penalties for illegal gun possession... A device that measures stress in a person's voice is credited by

homicide investigators with promptizing 17 confessions in homicide cases and leads to arrests in dozens more since the fall of 1993.

JULY: City Council members criticize legislation to test city employees and applicants for drugs and alcohol. The bill doesn't specify who would be tested, and whether such testing would be mandatory or random.

AUGUST: Metropolitan Police Officer George Hardy, a 25-year veteran, is charged with taking \$5,000 to let a street vendor do business. He pleads guilty in September, and agrees to cooperate with an investigation of the Police Department's vending unit following the indictment of a vendor and another officer... Police are posted at the city's swimming pools, following the reopening of the Benning Park Pool, where a 14-year-old boy wounded six children with gunfire last summer.

SEPTEMBER: The U.S. Justice Department begins a probe of allegations that the Metropolitan Police Department is biased in the hiring and promotions of Latino officers... Police Officer Darius Lee Hillman, who is under suspension since 1992, is indicted on Federal charges of helping run a major crack ring out of a hotel.

OCTOBER: The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments approves a proposal that would allow Metro Transit Authority officers to carry service weapons while off duty and would extend their jurisdiction to all bus and train lines.

NOVEMBER: A man armed with a

TEC-9 semiautomatic weapon begins a shooting spree at Metropolitan Police Department headquarters Nov. 22 that leaves two FBI agents and a police detective dead. The gunman, Bennie Lee Lawson, is shot to death following the attack, but it is unsure whether he was killed by police or took his own life. The dead law enforcement agents are identified as: Det. Sgt. Henry Joseph Daly, 51; and FBI agents Martha Dixon Martinez, 35, and Michael John Miller, 41.

COMINGS AND GOINGS: Metropolitan Police Officer Jason E. White, 25, is killed and his partner is wounded when they stop a suspect who turned and opened fire... Assistant Police Chief Richard Pennington leaves the Metropolitan Police Department in October to become police superintendent in New Orleans.

Florida

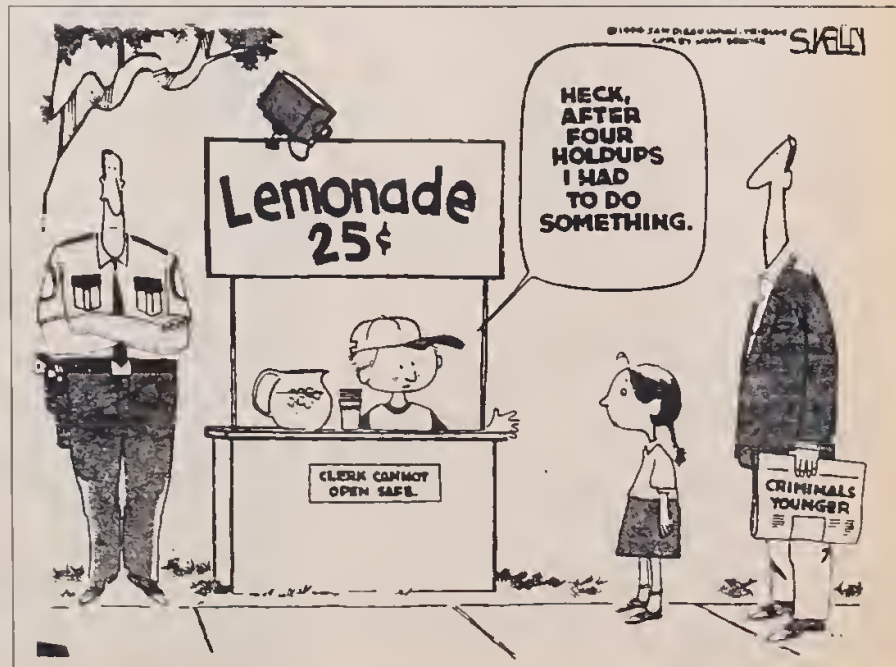
JANUARY: Former Miami police officer Armando "Scarface" Garcia, a reputed member of the "River Cops" gang, is arrested in Colombia. Garcia fled the country in 1987 while awaiting trial... The American Civil Liberties Union files suit challenging the constitutionality of a Miami curfew for people under 17 because it violates guarantees of due process and equal protection for juveniles... The House approves a bill that would make the use of a condom no defense against a rape charge... Gainesville officials say robberies of convenience stores have

dropped from 61 in 1986 to 11 in 1993 since the city passed a law in 1987 requiring the stores to staff two clerks during the third shift.

FEBRUARY: Five Federal indictments lead to the arrest of at least nine suspects involved in a scheme to launder drug profits. Millions of dollars in illegal cash are intercepted by Federal agents posing as money launderers working out of a fake mortgage company in Clearwater and Sarasota... A Florida civil service board reinstates Hollywood Police Lieut. John Wilson, who had been demoted for pulling over two women who had earlier rejected his advances in an Orlando bar... Sixty-one percent of female law enforcement officers who responded to a state survey say they had been victims of sexual harassment, most often through "inappropriate gender comments" made by male colleagues.

MARCH: Michael F. Griffin is found guilty of first-degree murder in the shooting of abortion-clinic Dr. David Gunn in Pensacola last year... Citing the \$2.7 million the state spent on inmate entertainment and recreation in 1993, the Senate approves a bill barring prisons from buying cable TV, renting movies or purchasing other entertainment equipment for inmates... The state Supreme Court rules that youths under the age of 16 cannot be executed... State lawmakers propose a raft of stiff legislation to quell public fears about crime, including a bill that would give judges the authority to order chemical castrations of twice-convicted rapists and another that would allow the execution of convicted murderers as young as 14 years old... A jury recommends that Danny Harold Rollings, the confessed killer of five Gainesville college students, be sentenced to die in the state's electric chair.

APRIL: The state sues the Federal Government to force the reimbursement of \$1.5 billion in mandated health, education, legal and welfare services for illegal immigrants. The lawsuit, similar to those filed in California, New York and other states, charges that the government's failure to protect borders attracts illegal aliens... A former Palm Beach County Jail inmate tells investigators that lax supervision of the Sheriff's Department Mounted Unit under Sgt. Brett Sheets made it possible for inmates working there to have



sexual trysts in the horses' stalls. Sheets is demoted from technical sergeant at the mounted unit to patrol duty and faces 10 misdemeanor charges of stealing from the sheriff's office and making inmates do work at his home. Twenty-eight officers are assigned by the Metro-Dade Police Department as "tourist police."... The Orlando City Council approves a midnight curfew on a 12-square-block area of downtown that applies to anyone under age 18 found in the area after midnight.... William Lozano, the Miami police officer whose 1989 shooting of a black motorcycleist touched off three days of rioting, is fired for violating the department's rules on deadly force. Lozano's manslaughter conviction was overturned on appeal and he was acquitted at a second trial last year.... The state's nearly 1 million cellular phone users are drafted in the fight against crime when the state provides free access to the Florida Highway Patrol by dialing *FHP.

MAY: The state Department of Law Enforcement reports that law enforcement agencies eradicated 145,384 marijuana plants in 1993 with an estimated street value \$145 million — enough to provide 10 cigarettes for every man, woman and child in the state.... Officials report gang membership in Jacksonville has jumped from about 300 in 1991 to 875.

JUNE: Plantation Police Officer Joseph Peralli, 25, is sentenced to 11 months in prison for demanding sex from female motorists during traffic stops.... Four Miami police officers are convicted of misleading investigators to cover up the 1988 beating death of drug dealer Leonardo Mercado. Former vice Det. Javier Guzman, 34, of the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Department, is indicted on Federal charges of laundering over \$800,000 for Colombian drug lords, tampering with a grand jury witness, and revealing the identity of a Federal agent who, along with Guzman, was working undercover in an international money-laundering sting.... Gov. Lawton Chiles authorizes the deportation of 24 illegal aliens surviving time in state prisons and plans to release 500 more criminal aliens by the end of the year to ease crowding.... In a protest of the Brady Law, the Santa Rosa County Commission establishes a militia and makes every able-bodied resident a member. The commission claims militia members are exempt from the Brady Law under a provision of the Second Amendment that protects militias.

JULY: The Charlotte County Jail begins charging inmates \$10 per infirmary visit and a \$3 charge for handling prescriptions.... An angry mob shoots and kills a Miami man after he accidentally hit a 11-year-old girl who had run in front of his car. The girl receives only minor injuries from the accident.... In an effort to hold Miami police more accountable for weapons discharges, the makers of the Glock-17 handgun announce that they will design a special barrel that provides a unique signature to each bullet fired from it. Miami police began reassessing the Glock after they could not determine which of two officers killed a bystander during a shootout.

AUGUST: Some 1,135 fingerprints were positively matched during the first half of 1994 as compared to 1,066 matched during all of 1993, thanks to the state's Automated Fingerprint Identification System.... Miami's public access cable channel begins broad-

casting the identities of men convicted of soliciting prostitutes, attempting to cut back the prostitutes' customer base so they will move elsewhere.... Only 13 of the state's 67 counties are complying with a state law that calls for the collection of blood samples from anyone convicted of murder, attempted murder, and sex-related crimes for a DNA data base. Officials maintain that the statute is vague as to how samples are to be collected.... U.S. Marshals are assigned to provide protection at several abortion clinics nationwide, following the murders of abortion clinic doctor John B. Britton and his bodyguard, James H. Barrett, who are shot to death outside a Pensacola clinic July 29. The alleged killer, Paul Hill, a minister who had publicly called for the murders of abortion doctors, is convicted and sentenced to die in the electric chair by a jury in November.... Joanne Misko, who became one of the first female FBI agents, retires. In September, she files a discrimination suit against the FBI, charging she was unfairly passed over for promotions because of her sex.

SEPTEMBER: Former assistant U.S. attorney and Watergate prosecutor Jon Sale, 49, is hired by Volusia County Sheriff Bob Vogel, whose agency is under investigation into civil rights violations because of alleged targeting of minorities in traffic stops of suspected drug runners conducted by its Selective Enforcement Teams.... A Dade County Circuit Court judge issues an injunction against a Dade County curfew ordinance just days before a state law that authorizes counties to impose the restrictions was to take effect. County officials say they'll appeal.... Avis Rent-a-Car announces plans to equip its South Florida fleet with state-of-the-art navigational and security systems designed to give drivers the ability to contact police quickly and provide accurate directional assistance.

OCTOBER: Former Palm Beach County sheriff's deputy John Abbananto pleads guilty to stealing a gold and diamond Rolex watch from the victim of a fatal traffic accident in 1993. He gets 3 years' probation, with 9 months under house arrest, and gave up his police certification.... A package of get-tough legislation targeting juvenile offenders takes effect. The package, which was prompted by several high-profile violent crimes involving juveniles, provides for the creation of a Department of Juvenile Justice, the

public disclosure of repeat felony offenders, and expands eligibility for serious or habitual offender programs for youths 14 or over.

NOVEMBER: Voters fail to approve a casino-gambling initiative that law enforcement officials said would lead to more crime.

COMINGS AND GOINGS: Donald Warshaw, an assistant chief in the Miami Police Department, is elevated to the rank of chief in July, after Calvin Ross accepts a gubernatorial appointment to head the state's new Department of Juvenile Justice.

Georgia

JANUARY: An Atlanta task force recommends a conflict-resolution program, a statewide ban on weapons and laws to make parents more responsible for their children to fight juvenile violence.... Augusta police raise funds to help pay for trading cards that picture officers in an effort to reach out to kids.... Telfair County Sheriff James Walker is sentenced to 10 years and one month in prison for taking bribes to protect marijuana growers.

FEBRUARY: Federal authorities in Macon seize a 296-acre stretch of woodland that had been used for an illegal drug operation and add it to the Oconee National Forest.

MARCH: The Georgia Advocates for Battered Women sets up a 24-hour hotline that provides victims with information about available resources.

APRIL: Following an internal investigation that upheld sexual harassment charges against him, Atlanta Deputy Chief Julius Derico is reassigned to the field operations division at a cut in pay.... The state passes a drunken-driving law that will revoke the licenses of first-time offenders, mandate jail time for repeat offenders, and crack down on juveniles.

MAY: The firings of two Cobb County detectives who sold their story of a murder investigation to movie producers is unanimously upheld by the county Civil Service Board.... Police patrols in Sylvania are increased after members of an anti-bias group tell authori-

On The Record, 1994:

"I could have taken the coward's way out and waited until I retired to say what I thought about Reno, but that's not the way I am."

— James Ahearn, the FBI's top official in Arizona, who was suspended for publicly criticizing Attorney General Janet Reno, just days before he was due to retire.

ties that they have become targets of violence.... More than 165 illegal immigrants in Fulton, DeKalb and Gwinnett counties are arrested for a variety of offenses, including drug crimes, assaults and fraud.

JUNE: Atlanta is named the most violent city in the country by Money magazine.... A survey of over 27,000 public school students in Atlanta finds that students who take guns to school are 20 times more likely to use drugs.

MAY: Following the wounding of two children in drive-by shootings, Atlanta Mayor Bill Campbell announces a plan to set up mini-police precincts at four of the city's public housing complexes.

JULY: A multijurisdictional drug task force accepts a \$200,000 "donation" from a convicted drug dealer in exchange for a reduced sentence. Cobb County District Attorney Tom Charon, who arranged the deal and heads the task force, shifts the money to the county's general fund one day before state Attorney General Michael Bowers harshly criticizes him for the deal.

OCTOBER: Atlanta Deputy Police Chief Beverly Harvard makes history when she is promoted to police chief, thereby becoming the first black woman ever to head a major-city police agency. She succeeds Eldrin Bell, who resigned earlier in the year to launch an unsuccessful campaign for local office. The murders of two crack-addicted prostitutes during September and October bring to 7 the number of women Atlanta police believe may have been

victims of a serial killer.... The wife of an Atlanta police lieutenant is charged with her husband's murder. Candace Overstreet was arrested just before the funeral for her husband, Douglas, was to begin

NOVEMBER: Twelve Charlton County High School students in Folkston are injured — three of them critically — when a 60-mm. bazooka shell explodes after it was dropped by students who were passing it around the classroom.... Beginning Nov. 1, all guns sold in Atlanta and outlying parts of Fulton County must carry a warning label telling buyers that keeping weapons in the home increases the likelihood that the owner or a relative would be killed.

Hawaii

JANUARY: The state Law Enforcement Coalition pushes for a law to create a first-degree manslaughter charge, which it says will close a gap in the state's penal code that is often exploited by defense attorneys. The group's legislative agenda also proposes a ban on handgun sales.

MARCH: Thirty parolees in Honolulu agree to undergo acupuncture to help cure their drug addiction.

APRIL: A plan to build a 1,000-bed prison next to the Kulani Correctional Facility in Hilo is approved by the County Council.... Following a 17-week DARE program, 19,000 5th- and 6th-graders on Oahu take a pledge not to use drugs.

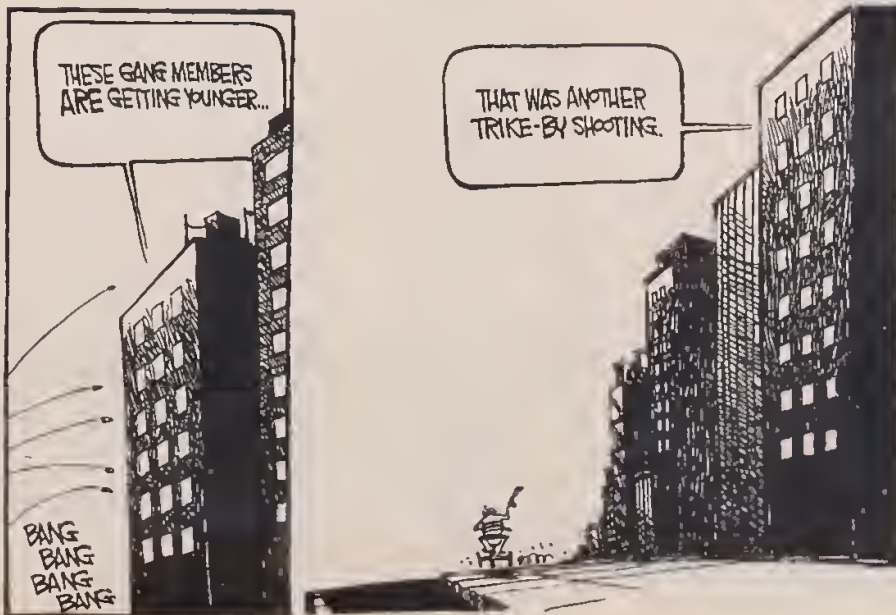
JUNE: Maui police stop participating in a two-day traffic survey project, claiming that the use of uniformed officers to gather routine information from drivers was coercive.

JULY: Seven deaths from domestic abuse occur in Honolulu this month, one more than in all of 1993.

SEPTEMBER: Police report fatal traffic accidents in which intoxication was a factor has dropped by 13 percent on Oahu this year.

OCTOBER: A 30-member squad of police, Drug Enforcement Administration agents and the U.S. Army destroy 3,608 marijuana plants on the island of Kauai. The eradication efforts follow prior seizures of more than 42,000 plants this year.

COMINGS AND GOINGS: Victor Vierra retires as chief of the Hilo Police Department in August.





Janie Field bids farewell to her 11-year-old grandson, Robert Sandifer, during funeral services in Chicago Sept. 7. The boy, a suspected gang member who was wanted in the shooting death of a 14-year-old girl, was murdered by fellow gang members who felt he had brought too much police pressure to bear on them. (Wide World Photos)

Idaho

APRIL: A 10-cent increase in the state's 18-cent cigarette tax is signed into law. The estimated \$7.7-million increase in revenues will be earmarked for drug abuse education in public schools.

MAY: State school and health officials launch a federally funded program to prevent child abuse that will involve seven elementary schools.

JUNE: A \$30.7-million expansion of the main prison complex in Boise is unanimously approved by the State Board of Corrections, which cites an explosive growth in the inmate population.

JULY: A Boise judge rules that Ada County is under no obligation by the state to take juveniles into custody when there is no room for them in state facilities. The 110-bed facility — Idaho's only secure lockup for teen-agers — has been at capacity since 1991.

AUGUST: The Coeur D'Alene school board proposes that all elementary schoolchildren participate in a National Rifle Association-sponsored gun-safety program. In the last five years three children have been killed in gun accidents.

OCTOBER: A New Plymouth teen-ager is convicted and sentenced to 25 years to life in prison for the murder of Police Officer Ronald Feldner, 29, who was shot in the face while responding to a stolen car call in December 1993. James Moore, 15, said he had followed police cars and had planned to kill any police officer who pulled him over.

NOVEMBER: The City of Boise paid

over a half-million dollars to settle citizens' claims of excessive force by police from 1986 to 1993, according to an investigation by The Idaho Statesman newspaper. The sum has dropped considerably in the past year, when only nine excessive force complaints were filed. Settlements on those claims cost the city \$8,771 in 1993, the newspaper said.

Illinois

JANUARY: Lake Forest police test a traffic radar system that photographs a speeding vehicle along with its license plate.... During a 10-hour period beginning at 7 P.M. on New Year's Eve, Chicago police seize 500 guns and arrest those found firing shots.

FEBRUARY: The family of an 11-year-old Waukegan girl sues Lake County officials over the alleged failure of an electronic device used to track the whereabouts of a man who raped and stabbed the girl while she was babysitting.... A Chicago Tribune poll finds that state residents of both political parties favor banning assault weapons.... The Justice Department's Police Hiring Supplement program awards \$4 million to the Chicago Police Department, which will hire 50 officers.... The Hoffman Estates Board of Trustees votes 6-0 not to enforce residency rules against two assistant chiefs who had faced demotions. A murder conviction is unanimously reversed by the Illinois Appellate Court in the case of Gwen Evans, who stabbed her husband to death after enduring years of abuse.

MARCH: Three Rivers Police officer Michael Costello files a \$1-million lawsuit against the city and several of its officials. Costello, whose dismissal

in 1991 was overturned in arbitration, claims he suffered harassment at the hands of Chief Kenneth Baker and Det. Earl Stark when he tried to report to work after clearance by two psychologists.... A Federal lawsuit is filed against the McHenry County Sheriff's Department, charging the agency with discrimination in the hiring and promotion of female employees.... A survey by the Illinois Federation of Teachers on school violence reveals that nearly 40 percent of the 4,500 teachers questioned have been victims of school violence.... Aiming to increase security for customers, a Chicago bank installs an automatic-teller machine in the lobby of the Police Department's 7th District station.... An attorney for Larry Eyler, 41, a death-row inmate who died of AIDS, begins meeting with law enforcement officials statewide to disclose details of 21 homicides her client confessed to in the three years before his death.

APRIL: President Clinton announces that the Administration will invest \$29 million in Chicago's public housing projects and will propose that tenants agree to warrantless searches for weapons as a condition for obtaining a lease.... Legislation to ban assault weapons fails to pass the full House by a 51-64

vote.... Two brothers, ages 7 and 9, are accused of raping a 5-year-old girl in Lacon.... A civil lawsuit is filed in Chicago against radar manufacturers, calling on the industry to fund a medical monitoring system for officers who use radar. Two plaintiffs in the lawsuit, Cpl Mike Madison, of the Prince George's County, Md., Police Department, and Officer Ben Adkins, of the Man, W Va., Police Department, developed rare forms of cancer which they believe are linked to their long-term use of radar.

MAY: Serial killer John Wayne Gacy, who has avoided execution for 17 years, is put to death by lethal injection at the Statesville Correctional Center May 10.... Former Cook County Undersheriff James Dvorkak is sentenced to 41 months in prison and a fine of \$50,000 for taking bribes. Dvorkak admitted that he had been given free use of eight rental cars valued at \$70,000 in exchange for steering a commissary contract to a car-rental firm.... The Legislature considers at least three bills aimed at correcting what a Federal lawsuit contends are discriminatory provisions in a state pension law that violate the Americans With Disabilities Act. The suit was filed on behalf of two Aurora police officers who were

denied admission into the pension fund because of pre-existing disabilities.

JUNE: The state Appellate Court overturns two of the five criminal counts against Algonquin Lieut. Steven Schinkel that led to his firing in 1990. Schinkel was dismissed after his girlfriend committed suicide with his police-issued firearm. Previously, he had violated state law by buying alcohol for a 19-year-old woman, screamed at her in a bar and poked her in the chest, committing assault and battery.... Chicago Police Officer Michael Powell is held without bond and charged with the shooting and robbery of Ottoniel Guzman, a jewelry salesman.... Crystal Lake Police Department's program of loaning child car seats to visitors and vacationers is so popular that the agency purchases eight more, bringing the total to 15.

JULY: The Palatine Village Board and the police union reach a 3-year contract that will give officers retroactive pay increases of 3 percent and 4 percent. Entry level officers will now earn \$30,389, while top wages will increase to \$42,806.... The Chicago Police Department is criticized after minorities score poorly on a sergeants' exam. Though the city spent \$5 mil-

On The Record, 1994:

"I don't like the results; nobody does. But the test was fair. I'm open to any suggestions. But what can you do? I can't throw it out. What about the people who passed?"

— Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley, after minority candidates fared poorly on a sergeants' exam that cost the city \$5 million to develop.

lion to hire a consulting firm to produce a fair test, only 483 minorities passed, compared to 1,453 whites.

AUGUST: Chicago police find a ton of cocaine wrapped in 1-kilo bags inside a trailer at a truck-repair company in what is the largest seizure of the drug in the city's history... The Skokie Police Department announces it will soon distribute 10 portable digital alarm systems free of charge to domestic violence victims who have court orders of protection on file... Cook County Sheriff Michael Sheahan announces an imminent purge of nearly 300 deputies who got their jobs through what he calls "one of the most complex corruption schemes" in county history... State Police trooper Ralph Syverson is charged with two counts of first-degree murder and one count of felony murder in the shooting death of his estranged wife's lover... A 13-year-old girl and 16-year-old boy in Chicago are charged as adults in the fatal beating and stabbing of an 89-year-old widower. In another case, an 11-year-old Chicago boy is charged with the murder of an 84-year-old widow.

SEPTEMBER: The Chicago Police Department purchases an \$850 computer program to help zero in on officers who may be at risk for misconduct. The program, known as Brain-maker, compares traits of officers who have been fired for disciplinary reasons with those currently on the force who may be at risk. Officials plan to offer counseling to the officers identified by the program... The Illinois branch of the American Civil Liberties Union files a Federal lawsuit against the State Police, charging that the agency routinely targeted black and Hispanic drivers in traffic stops to search for drugs, violating motorists' Fourth Amendment rights... Two teen-age brothers are charged Sept. 2 in the execution-style slaying of an 11-year-old being sought by police in the murder of a 14-year-old girl and the wounding of another child in August. Police say the pair killed Robert Sandifer because he had brought police pressure to neighborhood gangs.

OCTOBER: Effingham County Circuit Judge James Harvey is shot in the throat Oct. 22 as he stood in the doorway of his garage. State Police say he may have been hit by a man firing a high-powered rifle into the air over a mile away... A part-time clerk at a U.S. Customs warehouse is sentenced to 18 months in prison for stealing 20 guns from an evidence locker and selling them to gang members and others... Chicago police spokesman William P. Davis is indicted on three counts of official misconduct for allegedly giving information to U.S. Representative Mel Reynolds about a police investigation into charges that Reynolds had sex with a 16-year-old girl... A study by Roosevelt University finds that convicts who earn college degrees in prison are less likely to become recidivists... A 5-year-old Chicago boy is tossed to his death from the 15th floor of a housing project, allegedly by two youths who were angered at the boy's refusal to steal candy.

COMINGS & GOINGS: A 26-year veteran of the Joliet Police Department, Nicholas Weiss is named Police Chief of Lincolnwood in January... Candy Frederickson, a 27-year-old Woodridge police officer, accidentally shoots herself to death in February while cleaning her gun. Former Cook County assistant state's attorney Karla Osantowski replaces Charles Nardoni as Chicago

Heights Police Chief on Aug. 1... Schaumburg Police Chief Kenneth Alley retires on Sept. 1, ending a 25-year career with the Police Department... Crest Hill police Sgt. Tim Simenson is killed in September by a gunman hiding in the trunk of a car commandeered by armed robbers.

Indiana

APRIL: A monthlong, statewide program to teach people about the links between alcohol and violence begins... Columbus Police Chief Charles Imel and several current and former members of the Police Department form what is believed to be the state's first police baggage unit... Lake County begins a toy gun buyback program that allows children to trade toy guns for ice cream and fast-food certificates... The Indianapolis City-County Council approves a plan that allows Indianapolis police officers to take patrol cars home with them and use them during their off-duty hours.

MAY: Doctors in South Bend report an eight-fold increase since 1990 in the number of infants who face permanent brain damage due to prenatal exposure to cocaine... A 14-year-old Lafayette boy who claimed he was protecting himself from gang members remains under house arrest until his sentencing on charges of bringing a loaded gun to school.

JUNE: Brazil authorities demand the removal of a billboard urging Clay County residents to dial 911 for an emergency because the service will

not be available until 1995.

JULY: Eleven rangers are hired to patrol the 125 parks in Indianapolis to counter illegal dumping, vandalism and curfew violations.

AUGUST: Following a lengthy battle between a local newspaper and the Gary Police Department, a state appellate court orders police to disclose information about locations where rapes occurred.

OCTOBER: Gary police say they have had seven cases so far this year in which the bodies of murder victims were set on fire after they were killed. The burning complicates efforts to solve the cases because evidence gets destroyed, they say.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Johnson County Sheriff Doran Miller is cleared in June of any wrongdoing in the alleged misappropriation of department money... Douglas M. Wright, 52, is sworn in as chief of the 226-officer Gary Police Department on March 31... Dr. Lawrence Sherman, a noted University of Maryland criminologist and researcher, begins a 1-year stint in the dual roles of chief criminologist and director of gun crime policy for the city of Indianapolis.

Iowa

MARCH: A gun buyback program that offers lottery tickets in exchange for weapons comes under fire from a United Methodist Church lobbyist who says gambling is as immoral as own-



Kennel foreman Berkley Pearson holds Cokey in an office at the U.S. Customs Service Canine Enforcement Training Center in Virginia on Dec. 15, a week after the sheepdog was intercepted at New York's Kennedy Airport and found to have bags of cocaine surgically implanted into his abdomen. (Wide World Photos)

ing a gun... A poll by the Des Moines Register finds that 71 percent of Iowans believe that placing restrictions on the ownership of handguns by juveniles is an effective means of battling juvenile crime.

MAY: A 6-year-old Clinton boy is allowed to return to school after a three-day suspension this month for bringing a squirt gun to class in violation of the school's "zero tolerance" weapons policy.

JUNE: A study released by the Child and Family Policy Center in Des Moines shows a 125 percent increase in the number of child abuse cases statewide over the past 10 years. Trained dogs are assigned to major state prisons to help keep unruly inmates in line and sniff out drugs.

SEPTEMBER: A Des Moines man is the first felon charged under the Federal "three strikes" that went into effect Sept. 13. State charges against three-time felon Thomas Lee Farmer, 42, in exchange for Federal weapons and conspiracy charges to invoke the sentencing provision. State troopers Donovan Wright and Robert Smith, and retired trooper William Woller, are cleared of charges that they used racial epithets and excessive force against a truck driver during a 1993 arrest.

Kansas

JANUARY: Shelley Shannon, 37, who was charged in the murder of abortion doctor George Tiller in August 1993, links herself with a three-year spree of abortion clinic arson around the country in a series of letters and interviews published by The Wichita Eagle.

FEBRUARY: The proposed death-penalty bill would cost Kansas \$4.7 million before one execution takes place, according to a report.

MARCH: Legislators approve a death-penalty bill, although Gov. Joan Finney says she will not sign it. She said she will allow it to become law without her signature because most Kansans favor it.

APRIL: Junction City police file charges against a 14-year-old boy in the killing of another 14-year-old over a moped.

MAY: The Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center in Hutchinson plays host to a four-member delegation of Russian police officials. The officials had previously hosted seven Kansas law enforcement officials in August 1993... The Wichita Police Department begins its community policing initiative this month with 15 officers visiting schools and neighborhoods.

JUNE: A survey by The Wichita Eagle and Kansas Public Radio finds that crime and unemployment are the issues of greatest concern to state voters.

SEPTEMBER: In a case involving a suspected drunken driver, the Kansas Court of Appeals rules that an anonymous tip provides sufficient basis for police to make a traffic stop. The state's longest-held inmate, Joe Carr, does not want to leave prison in Wichita. Carr, 77, has been in prison since 1941 for drowning his 6-week-old son. A Federal judge rules that the State of Kansas can continue to require its law

enforcement employees to work 11 extra hours in a standard four-week pay period without giving them additional compensation... A legislative panel rejects two separate \$500,000 claims by women whose husbands were murdered by suspects on parole. The committee says the claimants failed to prove that the state violated any laws or court orders.

OCTOBER: Leroy Hendricks, 60, becomes the first convicted child molester to be kept in custody after serving his sentence under the state's new sexual predator law. A jury ruled that Hendricks must be confined for treatment because he still represents a risk to children if released... Wichita officials estimate that a 10-month-old program that recruits area residents to do police paperwork and answer phones has saved the city \$20,000 and put more officers on the streets.

NOVEMBER: Salina police want to use a photograph from a Japanese satellite as evidence in their investigation of the 1992 murder of Randall Sheridan, who was shot to death as he jogged near his home. Eleven members of a local church were indicted in the case. Police claim the satellite photograph may help them identify vehicles at the murder scene.

Kentucky

FEBRUARY: Gov. Brereton C. Jones signs legislation that bars anyone under 18 from carrying a handgun except for sporting uses.

MARCH: Four out of 156 applicants to buy handguns are found to have felony convictions on the first day of the Brady Law's enforcement.

MAY: Clay Shroot, a 17-year-old Union boy, shoots and kills his mother, father, and two sisters May 26, then goes to his trigonometry class, brandishes a weapon and announces, "I've had a really bad day. I just killed my family." He is charged with murder, kidnapping, menacing and disorderly conduct.

JUNE: Louisville Police Chief Doug Hamilton makes public his skepticism over the Federal crime bill being considered by Congress. He says the \$11 billion he spent on hiring new police officers would be better spent on overtime pay.

JULY: Lexington police say they have no leads in the theft of \$1.6 million in jewels stolen from the Healdley Whitney Museum... County jailers and state correctional officials clash over a proposal to build juvenile detention centers to comply with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Kentucky stands to lose \$700,000 a year for failure to comply with the act, but jailers say the loss of Federal funds will be much less than what counties will pay to place youths in a new state-run facility.

AUGUST: The Jefferson Fiscal Court approves \$1 million to ease jail crowding. The funds will pay for 130 beds over the final 10 months of the fiscal year.

SEPTEMBER: A mistrial is declared in the case against Lee County Sheriff Douglas Brandenburg, who is accused of taking payoffs from a marijuana

Kentucky

dealer, after a co-defendant enters a guilty plea. Brandenburg's attorney moved for mistrial, saying the plea might prejudice the jury. Brandenburg and several others were arrested in February.

OCTOBER: The Lexington Division of Police begins a preliminary staff audit to determine how well the agency handled a series of disturbances that flared up following the police shooting of a black youth Oct. 25. Four people were arrested, nine injured and car windshields and store windows were smashed by a crowd of about 200 young people who protested the killing of Antonio Sullivan, 18. Hazard Police Chief Ron Maggard says a bust that netted a huge cache of arms, including dynamite, an M-16 assault rifle and 30 others guns, broke up a drug ring that operated in several eastern counties. Federal and local authorities made the seizures after a three-month undercover investigation.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Hardin County Sheriff Charles Logsdon is named sheriff of the year in January by the Kentucky Sheriff's Association.

Louisiana

JANUARY: The state is rated the most dangerous state in the nation, in a ranking based on 16 key crime statistics compiled by a Kansas publishing firm. Its homicide rate of 17.4 per 100,000 residents is the highest in the nation, says the Morgan Quinto Corp.

FEBRUARY: A proposed sale of 31 seized firearms in De Ridder is canceled by Police Chief Arvin Malone because he fears the guns will end up back on the streets. The Baldwin Police Department is awarded \$42,561 to hire one officer — the lowest sum of money granted to a law enforcement agency under the Justice Department's Police Hiring Supplement program.

MARCH: A judge in New Iberia denies Sheriff Errol Romero's request to temporarily stop enforcement of the Brady Law on the grounds that it is unconstitutionally vague. Romero says he will ignore the decision and continue to refuse to conduct background checks on prospective gun buyers. The death of a second black suspect in police custody prompts Jefferson Parish Sheriff Harry Lee to assign an extra black deputy to a high-crime minority neighborhood in Gretna. In April, Gov. Edwin Edwards says he will mediate a dispute between Lee and black community leaders, who accused the Sheriff of ignoring civil rights of suspects.

MAY: New Orleans Mayor Marc Morial announces a wide-ranging anti-crime strategy that includes a curfew on juveniles, more recreational opportunities for youths, and the deployment of up to 200 additional officers on street patrols.

AUGUST: New Iberia officials plan to lift an 11 P.M. curfew around the A.B. Simon public housing projects once an iron fence is constructed around the property. Starting next year, students in St. John the Baptist Parish will carry transparent book bags that make it difficult to hide weapons to

smuggle into school.

SEPTEMBER: New Orleans Mayor Marc Morial says crime dropped 38-percent since a curfew on youths took effect in June, compared to the same period in 1993. The curfew allows police to detain teen-agers without formally arresting them. A Rapides Parish deputy sheriff kills himself on live television just minutes after murdering his wife. Paul Broussard, who was being divorced by his wife, Andrea, sat with a priest in a bank courtyard for more than two hours before shooting himself.

DECEMBER: Federal officials reveal the indictment of nine New Orleans police officers on cocaine-distribution charges. One of the officers also faces civil rights charges for conspiring to cause the death of a woman who had filed a brutality complaint against him.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Winnfield Police Chief Cranford Jordan Jr. is reinstated by court order in March. He was fired in 1992 amid claims of questionable conduct. Lake Providence Police Chief James Shaw remains on the job after being charged in August with food stamp fraud, perjury and bribe-taking. Richard Pennington, a former assistant chief of the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department, is named New Orleans police superintendent in October.

Maine

JANUARY: York County commissioners consider a plan to build a boot camp for young offenders in Alfred. The state has no such facilities for adult or youth offenders.

MAY: Former U.S. Secretary of State and Maine senator Edmund Muskie plays a 911 recording of a child reporting domestic abuse as part of Law Day observances at the Statehouse. He says 80 percent of the poor with domestic abuse problems do not get the legal aid they need.

JULY: The state Superior Court rules that microphones and cameras will be allowed in civil trials and arraignments, and at sentencing in criminal cases.

SEPTEMBER: A Federal judge rules that municipalities must provide training to police to differentiate between people who are drunk or drugged and those who are disabled. In a case that involved the arrest by Sanford police of a DUI suspect who was disabled by a brain aneurysm, the judge says failure to provide the training is a violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Cumberland Police Chief Fred Planché is reinstated after a hearing officer clears him of charges of drinking while on duty at a fair in 1992.

NOVEMBER: Chief Justice Daniel Wathen of the state Supreme Court ignores protests over the hiring of a former drug smuggler as a court clerk. Prosecutors say the hiring of Harvey Prager is an insult to law enforcement.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Augusta Police Chief Roger Sticker, 56, is named head of the Maine Drug Enforcement Agency in April. He replaces Frank Amoroso, who left to join the Cumberland County Sheriff's Department.

On The Record, 1994:

"There is no evidence of criminal misconduct, but clearly some steps must be taken to try to prevent such a tragedy from occurring in the future."

— Suffolk County, Mass., District Attorney Ralph C. Martin 2d, on the March incident in which Boston police carried out a drug raid at the wrong location, and as a result contributed to the death of a 75-year-old clergyman.

Maryland

JANUARY: Gov. William Donald Schaefer introduces emergency legislation authorizing a needle exchange program for the city of Baltimore. The American Civil Liberties Union challenges the state's hate-crimes law before the Court of Appeals, saying the statute violates a person's right to be a bigot. An Upper Marlboro grand jury fails to indict two police officers who shot a handcuffed suspect 14 times as he sat in a patrol car. The officers said the suspect, Archie Elliot 3d, had threatened them with a gun.

MARCH: State Police report a 6-percent increase in murder in 1993, while rape and car theft decreased. Cheaper and more potent heroin appears to be responsible for a 50-percent jump in the number of heroin-related deaths in Baltimore in 1993, when 314 deaths were recorded.

APRIL: Baltimore Mass Transit Administration Police Chief Bernard B. Foster meets with community leaders in hopes of curbing juvenile violence on buses and light rail trains. Foster has already created undercover patrols and a telephone tip line.

MAY: A three-month test is launched in which police helicopters are used to spot motorists who run red lights and then radio the location of the violators to police vehicles. Baltimore Police Commissioner Thomas Frazier reverses a policy on May 25 that would have forced about 200 police officers to move to the city to comply with a residency requirement.

JUNE: An audit of a Baltimore Police Department raid on the city's red-light district finds that 90 percent of the raid's \$142,000 cost was not approved by supervisors. Some officers are accused of having sexual liaisons with women and spending tens of thousands of dollars on drinks and tips. The Ocean City Council approves a bond issue that would provide \$30,000 for the installation of video cameras on the boardwalk. A University of Maryland study finds a 50-percent increase over the past four years in the number of people statewide who believe that adults should be allowed to possess a small amount of marijuana for personal use. Montgomery County Police Officer Robert Nichols begins a new assignment at the Village of Friendship Heights on June 27. The high-rise community has agreed to reimburse the county \$68,000 per year for the exclusive use of Nichols.

SEPTEMBER: Harsh weather during

the first half of 1994 is credited with decreasing violent crime in Baltimore County by 8.1 percent. Baltimore police investigate the shooting of three undercover officers by a uniformed officer during a drug raid. All of the officers were expected to recover from their gunshot wounds.

OCTOBER: Maryland State Police officials announced a policy change under which troopers can file sexual harassment complaints with a committee that will have direct access to the agency's superintendent. A seven-member committee made up entirely of female supervisors will review policies and follow up on complaints. A Baltimore County judge draws fire from women's and victims' groups for giving a man an 18-month prison sentence for shooting his wife to death after discovering her in bed with another man.

NOVEMBER: Further training in the use of force and the elimination of all weapons not issued by the department are among the recommendations of an independent consultant hired by the Baltimore Police Department.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Cynthia Smith, 35, becomes the first woman in the State Police to reach the rank of captain when she is promoted in September. Dale J. Jones is sworn in in February as Police Chief of Hagerstown. He replaces Paul Wood who retired in October 1993 to become chief in Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Massachusetts

JANUARY: Suspected serial killer Lewis Lant pleads not guilty in Pittsfield to charges of kidnapping and murdering 12-year-old Jimmy Bernardo in 1990. Lant has already confessed to killing Sara Anne Woods in upstate New York. Members of Boston Police Department's Youth Violence Strike Force apprehend 128 juvenile offenders with outstanding warrants, many of whom are wanted on weapons violations, murder and aggravated assault.

FEBRUARY: Prisoner advocates speak out against a plan by the Department of Corrections to record all prisoner phone calls and to change the rules governing administrative detention.

MARCH: The Rev. Accelyne Williams, 75, a retired minister who had crusaded against drug abuse, dies of a heart attack when a Boston SWAT team mistakenly raids his apartment in search of drug dealers. In May, six police officials are exonerated of criminal wrongdoing in connection with the

incident, but several face departmental charges for violating a number of department regulations and procedures.

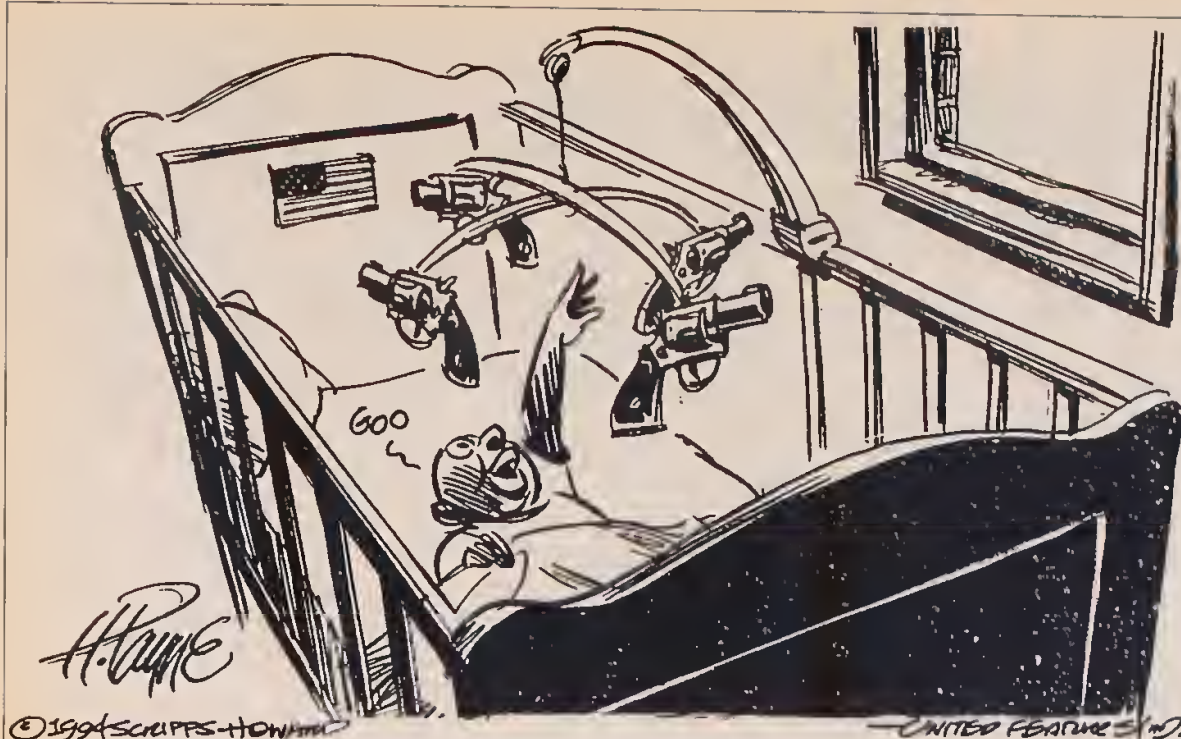
APRIL: County sheriffs ask lawmakers to increase funding, claiming their jails hold as many inmates as state prisons. Forty convicted murderers are recalled from a work-release program after an escapee from a Boston program shoots Shirley Police Officer James Mickel. Boston public school students who commit serious crimes off campus face expulsion under a policy in effect this month. Massachusetts Attorney General Scott Harshbarger uses the state's civil-rights law to win a preliminary injunction against Salah Aboulaz, 26, a Revere man who allegedly abused his wife and three girlfriends over a three-year period. The case could set a precedent by making spouse-battering a bias crime.

JUNE: Boston Police Officer Mark Clark is arrested and held on \$250,000 bail for allegedly stalking and beating his wife. Clark had surrendered his weapon after his wife filed a restraining order against him, but the order had been dismissed a week before the beating. State legislators pass a new law giving Boston police the authority to immediately seize the licenses of any suspected drunken drivers. The Hampden County Superior Court orders the Springfield YWCA to turn over confidential counseling records of an alleged rape victim.

JULY: The Boston Police Department is scrutinized for lacking a standard method of identifying suspects, after a criminal complaint is filed against the wrong man. John Dooley, 21, was cleared of all charges in the assault and harassment of three black women. About half of the Boston Municipal Police Department's 66 officers are folded into the smaller Housing Authority Police Department in an attempt to provide more security for the city's 65,000 public housing residents. The partial merger comes after two murders occurred in a public housing development within a 24-hour period on June 6-7.

SEPTEMBER: Boston Mayor Thomas Menino proposes that the court hearings of men convicted of soliciting prostitutes be broadcast on a local public-access TV channel. Following the murder of State Trooper Mark Charbonnier during a traffic stop, Gov. William Weld refines a bill to restore the death penalty. David Clark, a paroled murderer, is held as a suspect in Charbonnier's murder.

NOVEMBER: The Kay Bee Toy Stores chain in Agawam destroys 121 tons of realistic-looking toy guns in an action also taken by other retailers following



Growing up in urban America

the deaths of two toy-wielding children who were shot by New York City police.... Medway Police Officer James Boyan pleads not guilty to charges that he consistently raped and beat an informant over a four-year period. Boyan admits having sex with the woman, but denies it was against her will.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Boston police Officer Bensford Wayne Anderson, 37, is shot and killed on his own street Feb. 5 after a completing his shift. Dalton Simpson, 18, faces murder charges.... Paxton Police Chief Robert Mortell, 38, is fatally shot Feb. 1 while chasing burglary suspects. Three men are arrested for the murder.... Fall River Police Officer Thomas Giunta is shot and killed with his service weapons while handing out parking permits for a street fair.... Boston Mayor Thomas Menino taps Paul F. Evans, a lawyer with 23 years in the Boston Police Department, as Police Commissioner in February, replacing William F. Bratton, who resigned late last year to head the New York Police Department.

Michigan

JANUARY: About 100 convicts are affected by a year-old ruling in Detroit which requires parolees convicted of new crimes to serve the maximum term for their old crimes before beginning the new sentence.

FEBRUARY: Several stores in Utica ban the sale of aerosol cans to minors in an effort to prevent them from using the aerosol propellant to get high.... Prison officials say drugs are being smuggled to men in northern Michigan prisons by overweight women, who hide the drugs in the folds of their flesh.... The Ford Motor Co. recalls more than 16,000 1992 and 1993 Crown Victoria models used by police and taxi fleets because a wiring problem could cause a fire under the front seat.... Detroit Police Chief Isiah McKinnon orders an investigation of the training

division after allegations surface that electronic equipment was missing and no documentation of personal service contracts exists.

MARCH: The Detroit Police Review Board clears Police Officers Ira Todd and Rico Hardy of wrongdoing in the shooting death of a Cuban immigrant last year. In April, the pair are acquitted of criminal charges in the death of Jose Iturralde as they investigated possible gang activity.

APRIL: Marcel Washington, 19, is killed in a shootout with Grand Rapids police — the city's first police-involved fatal shooting in seven years.

MAY: A bill that would prescribe chemical castration as a penalty for two-time rapists is approved by the House. The legislation gives judges the authority to order rapists to take a drug that reduces the sex drive.... In a new survey, more than half of Michigan voters say they support the death penalty for the worst criminals, even if it means an innocent person could be executed.... A Farmington Hills man faces up to one year in prison and a \$1,000 fine for violating the state's new anti-stalking law by sending unwanted electronic-mail messages to a woman who had broken off a relationship with him.

JUNE: A pilot program for sex offenders at the state prison in Muskegon which uses a device attached to an inmates' penis to measure responses to sexual pictures and sounds raises moral and ethical concerns.

JULY: The state Senate passes two "truth in sentencing" bills that require offenders to serve at least the minimum sentence for serious crimes and add additional time for misbehavior.... Lawyers and counselors for battered and sexually abused women consider prosecuting sex criminals even if the victim declines to cooperate.

AUGUST: Detroit police Officer Glenn Price, 31, is arraigned on second-degree murder and felony firearms charges

in the death of 11-year-old Freddie Vela.... The Eaton Rapids City Council decides not to fire Police Chief Mike Seeley following protests by 500 angry residents. Seeley, who has been chief for a decade, was accused of not being able to account for \$2,000. The City Council places him on one probation for one year, subject to review every four months.

SEPTEMBER: The Detroit Police Department opens its first citizens police academy with a three-day seminar to bring communities and police together to discuss law enforcement and criminal justice issues.

NOVEMBER: The family of Edward Hedgespeth, who was killed when his car was hit by a vehicle fleeing several Dearborn police cruisers during a high-speed chase in October, sues the City of Dearborn and three police officers for \$20 million. The crash also killed the driver of the fleeing car and his two passengers.... Mandatory sentencing laws passed between 1978 and 1988 are said to be responsible for doubling the number of drug offenders in the state's prisons to more than 5,500.... A new law takes effect under which motorists caught driving with a blood-alcohol content of .02 percent or higher will lose their licenses for 30 to 90 days.

COMINGS & GOINGS: The U.S.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention concludes in March that the death of Southfield Public Safety Director Jerry Tobin in November 1993 was a result of blood contaminated with Yersenia bacteria, which Tobin had received during hip-replacement surgery.... Daniel Duyst, 37, an off-duty Grand Rapids police officer, is killed in June when he jumps into water that had been electrically charged due to faulty wiring on a dock light. Duyst was trying to save a drowning man.

Minnesota

JANUARY: State officials file suit against the Chiefs of Police National Drug Task Force and three fund-raising companies, claiming the groups used deceptive phone practices.

APRIL: The state Senate unanimously passes a major crime bill, but only after lobbyists allied with the National Rifle Association gut the measure of every provision that had anything to do with firearms.... After a delay of several months, Minneapolis releases its 1992 crime statistics to the Minnesota Department of Public Safety, after city and state officials reach an agreement that such information will be disclosed only if it appears with a disclaimer

cautioning users against drawing connections between race and criminality.

MAY: The state's Human Rights Commission concludes that Minneapolis police discriminated against two Native Americans in Minneapolis when they placed the drunken pair in the trunk of a squad car to transport them to a hospital.... Ray Cummings steps down as executive director of the Minnesota Peace Officer Standards and Training Board, leaving the position vacant for the second time in 10 months.

JUNE: The Chicano/Latino Task Force in North Mankato says that Hispanics in the state are harassed by police and discriminated against in jobs and housing.... The Minneapolis Police Department gives high marks to a new citizen patrol group, the Queer Street Patrol. Made up of volunteers from the city's gay and lesbian community, the group was formed in 1993 in response to an rising number of bias-related assaults.

AUGUST: Minneapolis Police Sgt. Don Wagenknecht is indicted on third-degree criminal sexual conduct in an attack on a woman he met while investigating a case.... Construction is underway in Moose Lake on a \$20-million facility to house sexual psychopaths.... Some 250,000 wild marijuana plants are mowed down and burned by Hayfield authorities.... Craig Mische, 25, is awarded \$700,000 in damages to settle a lawsuit in which Mische claimed he was beaten by a Minneapolis police officer while lying on a bathroom floor.

SEPTEMBER: Crediting tougher drunken-driving penalties, increased seat belt use, safer cars and limited-access freeways, the Department of Public Safety reports a near-record low of 538 highway fatalities in 1993.... Efforts to keep two repeat child sex offenders in indefinite custody are rejected by the state's highest court.

OCTOBER: Guy Baker faces two life sentences after pleading guilty to the Aug. 26 murders of St. Paul police officers Ron Ryan Jr. and Tim Jones. Baker also shot and killed Jones's canine partner, Laser.

NOVEMBER: Officials at two state prisons say inmates will no longer be permitted to do telemarketing for some Fortune 500 companies, because some inmates made too much money, including one who made \$23,000 in just a few months in 1991.

COMINGS AND GOINGS: Minneapolis Police Chief John Laux announces his retirement in late October, effective Dec. 31. Then, a few days later, he accepts an offer to become executive director of the Minnesota Peace Officers Standards and Training Board.

Continued on Page 19

On The Record, 1994:

"If you drink enough it becomes a depressant. If you have an underlying depression, it makes it worse. What you have, then, is a panicking cop full of alcohol, depressed, with access to a weapon. Bad combination."

— Police psychologist Harley Stock, on one of the factors in the growing number of police suicides.

When it comes to crime, voters have their say

To paraphrase the unofficial motto of President Clinton's 1992 campaign: "It's crime, stupid!"

As it appeared in contest after political contest nationwide on Nov. 8, crime was a hot-button issue around which disenchanted voters rallied. They approved more tough laws mandating life sentences for repeat violent felons, and routed a host of incumbent local, state and national officeholders who were perceived as soft on crime.

The voters' concern about crime is borne out in the results of a poll conducted the day after the election, the results of which were released early this month. A survey of 1,300 Americans, including 900 voters, found that crime was the most important issue, edging out the economy by 26 percent to 23 percent. Sixty-six percent of young male voters said crime was an issue that weighed heavily on them as they stood at the voting booth, and 4 out of 10 expressed strong opposition to the President's crime bill. Nearly one-half of the voters had a favorable view of the National Rifle Association, and most gun owners tended to vote Republican.

The 1994 elections may yet have a significant impact on the onerous crime legislation signed into law in September. Republican members of Congress, who in January will control both the House of Representatives and Senate for the first time in 40 years, vowed to cut the "pork" — funding for crime prevention, education and treatment programs — from the law. That promise is built into the GOP's "Contract With America," which was endorsed shortly before the election by 350 Republican incumbents and candidates. The contract also calls for revisions in the crime bill to increase prison construction, add mandatory minimum sentences for drug-related crimes and repeal gun-control measures.

Fear as Campaign Fodder

Voters' perceptions that crime is out of control — a fear not always supported by crime statistics — tended to be used to good advantage by numerous Republican gubernatorial candidates. Fear of crime was fodder for a number of bare-knuckle campaigns, some of which aired television commercials where victims of crime or their survivors asserted that opponents' lenient stands on crime issues had allowed criminals to run amok. The tactic was used successfully to unseat several incumbent Democrat governors, including such luminaries as Ann Richards of Texas and Mario Cuomo of New York.

Richards was defeated by George W. Bush, the son of the former President, despite her tough record on crime that included drafting harsher sentences for repeat violent offenders, constructing 150,000 new prison cells and signing death warrants for 46 convicted murderers — the most ever executed in a governor's term. As such, it was no small achievement that Bush was able to seize the crime issue — despite FBI statistics that show overall crime is down in the Lone Star State — and use it to rout the popular Richards.

Another George was known largely as "George Who?" to many New Yorkers. Former Peekskill mayor and four-term state senator George Pataki, a virtual unknown when he launched his upstart campaign for Governor, won election largely on his promise to cut taxes by 25 percent and to reinstate the death penalty in New York.

On The Record, 1994:

"Police officers are the agents of incarceration and some people don't want to go peacefully. 'Three strikes' ups the ante and increases the risk."

— Seattle Police Chief Norman Stamper, on the increasingly popular "three strikes and you're out" legislation.

Pataki prevailed in a photo-finish victory over incumbent Mario Cuomo.

Many long-time but crime-weary Cuomo supporters cited his passionate opposition to the death penalty — passed by the Legislature and vetoed by the Governor 12 times during his three terms in office — as one reason for their simmering dissatisfaction with him. Pataki's victory now ensures that New York will join the 37 states that currently have the death penalty, probably by the end of 1995. Yet to be determined is how prisoners will be executed once they've exhausted their appeals. Electrocution was the method used in the state's last execution in 1963.

Other Republican gubernatorial candidates who successfully seized on the crime issue included U.S. Representative Thomas Ridge, who favors gun control but made crime a major focus of his campaign in Pennsylvania, and Lincoln Almond, a former U.S. Attorney who defeated Myrth York for the Rhode Island governorship.

One Democratic incumbent who successfully withstood the Republican tide was Gov. Zell Miller of Georgia, who maintained his party's 123-year hold on the statehouse. Miller reminded voters during his campaign that he had built more prisons and pushed for the passage of a tough "two strikes, you're out" law that mandates life imprisonment for repeat violent felons.

No Swett

Crime also played a decisive role in select Congressional races. In New Hampshire, Republican candidate Charles Bass defeated

two-term Representative Dick Swett, a Democrat targeted by the National Rifle Association after he provided the tie-breaking vote that resulted in the passage of the assault-weapons ban last spring. In North Carolina, former Raleigh Police Chief Frederick Heinemann defeated four-term Democratic Representative David E. Price by a mere 1,300 votes. The surprise victory prompted Heinemann, a former New York City police officer who moved South 15 years ago, to exclaim: "The good Lord created the world in seven days, and we've seen it change in one day!"

Heinemann wasn't the only former law enforcement officer to throw his hat into the political ring during 1994. In January, former Minneapolis Police Chief Anthony Bouza launched a campaign to unseat incumbent Gov. Arne Carlson. But Bouza, campaigning as a law-and-order candidate who also supported social welfare reforms in such areas as jobs, housing and education, failed to advance past the Democratic-Farm-Labor Party's primary in June. Carlson, a Republican who was denied his own party's endorsement, was elected to a second term.

Voters in several states also decided a number of referendums that reflected a growing intolerance of crime by providing harsher penalties for criminals and ensuring citizens' rights to own guns. Perhaps the most controversial ballot measure appeared in California, where voters approved Proposition 187, which would deny government services to illegal immigrants. The measure was criticized by opponents as an unconstitutional enactment that would lead to more crime by illegal aliens, and its constitutionality is being challenged on several fronts. Still, it is already being hailed as a model for other states angered by the Federal Government's apparent inability to control the nation's borders and the overwhelming cost of social services the states provide to the uncontrolled influx of illegal aliens.

Bullets and Ballots

The right to bear arms was one of several gun-related issues decided by voters in a handful of states. In Alaska, 72 percent of voters approved a measure that bars state and local governments from limiting the gun-ownership rights of individuals.

Proposed bans on handguns were rejected by voters in both Milwaukee and Kenosha, Wis. However, a similar ban was approved in a non-binding referendum in Shorewood, Wis. In Jackson County, Ore., voters rejected a plan that would have required virtually every household to have a gun. A similar law that had been on the books in Franklinton, Pa., since the early 1980's was repealed by voters there earlier in the year.

Following the lead of Washington state, whose voters were the first to approve a "three strikes, you're out" law aimed at keeping violent career criminals behind bars, several states asked voters to adopt similar get-tough measures against criminals. By a margin of nearly 3-to-1, Californians approved a measure that would mandate 25-year-to-life sentences for three-time serious felons — although passage had little impact because it was virtually identical to a bill signed in March by Gov. Pete Wilson. Georgia voters approved one of the toughest such laws when they passed a "two strikes" law that imposes a life sentence for a second violent felony conviction. The Georgia law also sets mandatory minimum sentences for first-time violent offenders.

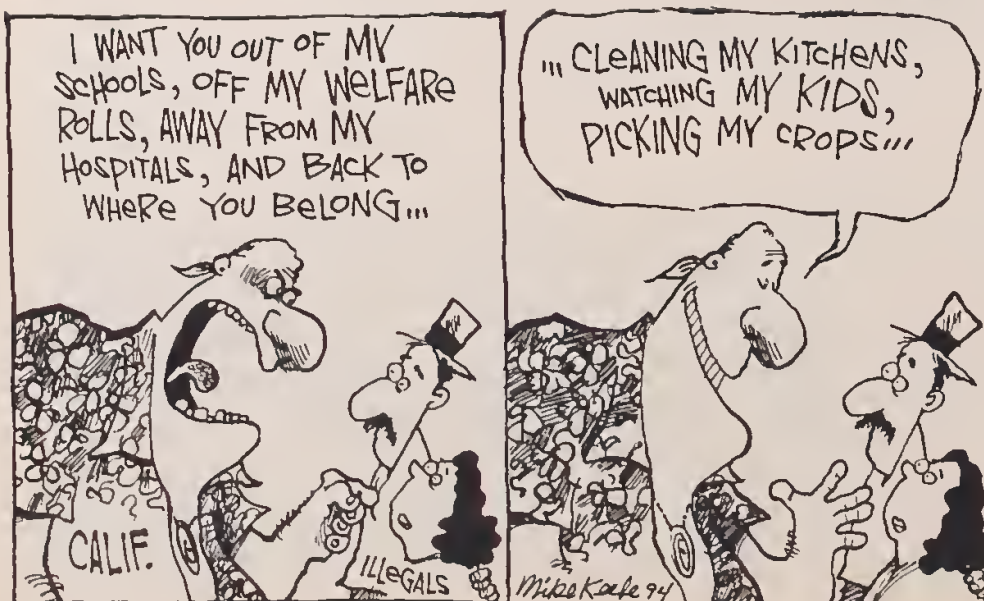
Oregon voters passed a measure that provides harsher mandatory sentences for violent crimes and putting more prisoners to work. Vermonters gave judges the discretion to deny bail to defendants accused of violent crimes. Wyoming voters approved an amendment requiring legislators to create a sentence of life in prison without parole for people convicted of certain crimes, and also voted to deny the Governor the power to commute life sentences without parole. Ohio voters passed a proposal that will speed up executions by skipping a stop at the appellate court. Appeals will be denied to accused criminals in Michigan who plead guilty or no contest under an amendment to the state constitution that was approved by nearly three-quarters of the state's voters.

Victories for Victims

Ohioans adopted a law that guarantees victims the right to take part in prosecuting their assailants, such as giving victim-impact statements at sentencing hearings. In Utah, 69 percent of voters approved a measure that allows victims not to testify at pretrial hearings. Illinois voters amended the state's constitution to allow children in abuse cases to testify via closed-circuit TV rather than in a courtroom with the defendant present. Virginia voters overruled their own state Supreme Court when they approved a measure extending the statute of limitations for bringing child abuse-related civil lawsuits. The Virginia Supreme Court had held that such suits must be filed within two years.

Massachusetts voters not only kept Senator Edward Kennedy in office, they also agreed to keep the state's mandatory seat-belt law, as did voters in North Dakota. In Washington, voters extended a state sales tax on cigarettes, liquor and soda to pay for violence-reduction and anti-drug programs.

Several ballot measures determined whether or not states would permit legalized gambling, which opponents said would lead to an influx of crime and vice near proposed casino sites. Floridians defeated a proposal to allow the opening of up to 47 casinos around the state, while Rhode Islanders voted to make it harder for the Legislature to change rules for casino permits. New Mexico voters approved a statewide lottery and video gambling, and those in nearby Wyoming rejected legalized slot machines, blackjack and poker.



Taking better aim at gun crime

Hundreds of gunshots were fired on Chicago streets in the waning hours of 1993 in what has become an unofficial — and dangerous — tradition of ringing in the New Year. Police took advantage of the occasion to crack down on gun-toting revelers in a 10-hour operation in which they seized nearly 500 guns and made nearly as many arrests. During the same period, 19 people were shot and seriously wounded in the holiday barrage of gunfire.

The incident marked an inauspicious start to a year that saw the long-awaited implementation of the Brady Law and its five-day waiting period on handgun purchases, the passage of a Federal assault weapons ban, and the development and deployment of increasingly innovative strategies by police to purge the nation's streets of guns. Public awareness about the proliferation of firearms, the increasing willingness of youths to use guns to settle disputes, and the incalculable toll gun violence has wreaked on all sectors of American society all appear to have grown by quantum leaps — as witness the success of the innumerable gun-buyback programs that sprang up nationwide early this year.

Feds, firearms and felons

The Brady Law, aimed at giving law enforcement officials time to conduct criminal background checks on potential handgun buyers, went into effect in February and was met almost from the start by a flurry of lawsuits. Most of the legal challenges were brought by sheriffs, who contended that the law violates the 10th Amendment to the Constitution because Congress does not have the authority to require states to enforce a national gun-control law.

By year's end, at least seven such lawsuits had been filed. A Federal district judge in Montana ruled that the 10th Amendment prevents the Federal Government from forcing Ravalli County Sheriff Jay Printz to conduct background checks, but did not throw out the law. Similar rulings have been handed down in Arizona, Mississippi, Vermont and Wyoming. A Texas lawsuit was dismissed at the request of the Federal Government, with the judge upholding the mandatory background check.

Is the law working? Government surveys indicate that it appears to be preventing some criminals from obtaining weapons. In March, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, which has the responsibility to enforce the Brady Law, said that of the 90,000 weekly firearms checks it had monitored, 16 percent of the would-be purchasers were shown to have arrest records, and 6 percent of those were felony arrests. A later survey conducted by ATF in nine cities found that about 5 percent of prospective gun buyers were turned down after background checks were conducted.

After years of political battling, a Federal ban on assault weapons was finally approved by Congress as part of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, which was signed by President Clinton in September. The ban, in effect since Oct. 1, prohibits the manufacture of 19 different semiautomatic guns with multiple assault-weapon features, as well as "copies" or "duplicates" of those weapons. Guns produced before the ban's effective date were exempted. Other provisions of the crime control act addressed the growing number of youths who arm themselves by prohibiting the transfer to or possession of handguns and ammunition by juveniles. Another prohibits the possession of firearms by those who have committed domestic abuse and stiffens penalties for criminals who use firearms in the commission of Federal crimes.

At the state level, Connecticut took the legislative lead by approving one of the strictest laws ever on the sale and ownership of handguns. It replaced its 14-day waiting period with a formal permit that is required in order for a person to possess a handgun. The law, which was passed during a late-night session July 6-7, requires that all handguns transfers — whether sales or gifts — must be reported to state and local police agencies. It makes it illegal to sell a handgun to anyone without a permit to carry a gun or a license to have one in their possession. The permits require applicants to submit to criminal background checks conducted by police and the successful completion of a gun-safety course.

Swap meets

Efforts to curb the proliferation of firearms were not limited to the legislative arena. Gun-buyback programs — in which weapons were exchanged for a variety of items such as toys, concert tickets, or sneakers (even psychological counseling, as was offered by a group of psychologists in Contra Costa County, Calif.) swept the nation from New York to Los Angeles. While some observers said the impact would be minimal since few criminals were rushing to cash in their weapons, law enforcement officials lauded the effort, reasoning that the more guns off the streets and out of homes — away from curious children — the better.

There was little doubt that the programs were a success, as many were forced to shut down after running out of cash or goods. In March, a Connecticut program ended after six days, during which more than 4,000 firearms were exchanged for gift certificates. It didn't help that some residents purchased \$90 weapons,

then exchanged them for \$500 gift certificates.

[The buyback programs elicited at least one cynical response from a naysaying gun-rights activist. Gerald Preiser, president of the Federation of New York State Rifle and Pistol Clubs, said he would offer \$100 worth of ammunition and practice time at a local range to felons in exchange for their sneakers, which he called "the chosen footwear of our criminal subculture." Preiser said the training might make better shots of felons, increasing the likelihood that they'll hit each other instead of innocent bystanders. "If this straightens out their marksmanship and they can raise the body count felon-to-felon, I think that's probably a plus," he quipped.]

Law enforcement agencies took a variety of tactics in increasing their efforts to get guns off the streets. Many stopped reselling their old weapons on the private market following increased concerns about the practice. In early January, the U.S. General Services Administration announced it would stop granting waivers to Federal agencies that allowed them to sell used firearms to civilian gun dealers. As concern about the resale of police weapons increased — along with anecdotal evidence that some of the weapons wound up in the hands of criminals — some state and local law enforcement agencies followed the Federal Government's lead by opting to destroy their old weapons.

Cold consent and "hot spots"

In St. Louis, police canvassed door-to-door in a low-key effort to ply information from residents, particularly parents, about whether other family members were in possession of an illegal firearm. Officers assigned to the "gun suppression program" asked residents for permission to search their home and received approval — via signed "consent to search" forms — in more than 95 percent of the cases. No arrests resulted from the visits, whose main purpose was simply to take guns out of circulation. "We do not go there with an army. We do not coerce," said Lieut. Joseph Richardson, creator of the program. "And if the parents say no, we turn around and walk away. We don't come back with a search warrant because if we had enough information for a search warrant, we would not have used a consent form in the first place."

New strategies against firearms are being tried out in other cities. An experiment conducted by University of Maryland criminologist Lawrence Sherman in Kansas City, Mo., during 1992 is said to have led to a reduction of nearly 50 percent in the number of gun crimes reported in a high-crime section of the city. Sherman said a 65-percent increase in the seizure of weapons, most of which occurred during traffic enforcement operations, led directly to the crime decline. Sherman said the findings show that "concentrated

police patrols in gun crime 'hot spots' can reduce gun crimes by increasing the confiscation of illegally carried guns."

Sherman has since begun overseeing a similar effort in Indianapolis, where police are again conducting high-intensity patrols in crime "hot spot" neighborhoods. The officers canvass the neighborhoods looking for any infraction of the law that gives them cause to search a suspect or vehicle for illegal guns. It is too early to tell whether the experiment, which began in early October, is a success, but in its first three weeks, police had seized a number of semiautomatic weapons and military-style assault rifles.

Some law enforcement agencies resurrected vintage police techniques to seize illegal guns. New Haven, Conn., police stepped up their efforts against guns this fall by increasing their use of "pot downs." The old tactic, in which police frisk suspicious-looking people on the street, was revived after a spate of killings in October and early November. Some residents charged that minorities were being unfairly singled out for the pat-downs, but police and city officials defended the practice.

The success of such tactics varied from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, according to a study on police gun-seizure rates that was released in August by the Crime Control Institute. Phoenix had the highest rate of seizures, with an estimated 331 firearms seized for every 100 police employees. New York placed last in the 30-city survey, with 47 guns seized per 100 police employees. Several factors contributed to the varied rates, the institute noted, including the fact that there are more guns per person in the South and West than in the North and the Midwest.

But even more surprising to the researchers was that a number of agencies don't even keep records of the number of firearms their officers seize. Sherman termed the failure to record gun seizures "shocking. . . . If you have departments that aren't even paying attention to that number, then clearly nobody's putting much emphasis on getting the guns off the street."

The Rhode Island Legislature sought to expedite gun-related criminal cases when it established the nation's first "gun court" in Providence on Sept. 1. Its goal is to mete out justice within 60 days to those accused of illegal firearms possession, theft, removing identification marks from firearms and committing a violent crime while on bail. Providence Police Chief Bernard Gannon said the Legislature's action also served a nobler purpose. "This will get these people before the court and incarcerated rather than letting them stay on the street to commit more crimes," he said.

Rights reconsidered

Some residents of Chicago's violence-ridden public housing projects were willing to give up their constitutional rights in order to bring peace to the developments. In one March weekend, a protracted gang battle had resulted in hundreds of shots fired that killed or wounded several bystanders. Chicago Housing Authority chairman Vincent Lane sought to stanch the bloodletting by ordering police to conduct "warrantless searches" of residents suspected of carrying concealed weapons. Although the tactic had the support of many law-abiding CHA residents, it did not sit well with the American Civil Liberties Union, which prevailed in a lawsuit challenging the searches. In an April 7 ruling, U.S. District Court Judge Wayne Anderson forbade CHA police from conducting warrantless searches, calling them "a greater evil than the danger of criminal activity." Anderson granted police the authority to conduct sweeps in emergencies or specific incidents, but stipulated that they must be done promptly.

Shortly after the ruling, the Clinton Administration said it had formulated "a constitutionally effective way" of announcing more consensual, voluntary or emergency police searches of public housing units. The policy would allow officials to enter apartments without warrants in emergency situations, as determined by local authorities. The Federal Government also committed \$29 million to increase security at CHA properties.

To some, such as former U.S. attorney Thomas Sullivan, who represented tenants supporting the sweeps, Federal funding for security measures in the Chicago housing projects was a pittance in view of the conditions at the properties. Sullivan said it would cost nearly \$40 million to renovate the lobbies of apartment blocks to limit access, and nearly \$140 million each year to provide 24-hour police patrols. The sweeps are "of temporary help," he said, "but they're like putting a Band-Aid on a serious wound."

1994 may also go down as the year that the children's games such as "Cops and Robbers," "War" and "Cowboys and Indians" became relics of a more innocent time. Amid several highly publicized incidents in which children playing with toy guns were fired upon by police, many parents decided that the toys have become too realistic to risk the lives of their offspring. A string of tragedies prompted several retailers to stop selling realistic toy guns. Police said they were relieved at the move, especially since criminals were also "arming" themselves with toy guns at an increasing rate. By November, New York police had recovered over 200 such "guns" that had been used by criminals.



Realistic-looking toy guns can be just as lethal as the genuine article — as was proven in cases where children at play were shot by police officers. Here, Boston attorney Edward Swartz shows the power of a toy rifle by using it to shoot pencils into a pumpkin. (Wide World Photos)

The crime bill's family tree

Recent milestones in Federal crime legislation

1968

Omnibus Crime Control & Safe Streets Act

Creation of LEAA & LEEP. Changes in Federal criminal procedure guidelines. Relaxed standards for obtaining wiretaps. Strict Federal gun controls.

1970

Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention & Control Act

Set up Schedule I & II for illicit drugs. Harsh penalties for trafficking or possession. No-knock execution of warrants (later repealed).

1970

Organized Crime Control Act

Included ban on using organized-crime profits in legitimate businesses in interstate commerce.

1982

Justice Assistance Act

Formally abolishes LEAA & Office of Justice Assistance, Research & Statistics. Sets up new grant-making apparatus.

1982

Violent Crime & Drug Enforcement Improvement Act

(Vetoed by President Reagan over its provision to set up a "drug czar" post.)

Would have stiffened some drug penalties, overhauled Federal sentencing & bail guidelines and the insanity defense, abolished the Federal parole system, and eased the seizure & forfeiture of organized-crime assets.

1984

Comprehensive Crime Control Act

Federal funds for state & local justice programs. Changes in evidence law & wiretap law. Increased death benefits for public safety officers.

1986

Anti-Drug Abuse Act

Tougher penalties for drug trafficking, money laundering & designer drugs. \$1.7 billion in Federal funds for expanded drug enforcement, education & treatment.

1988

Anti-Drug Abuse Act

Sets up Byrne Memorial discretionary grant program. Chemical diversion controls. Tougher anti-pornography provisions. Creation of the Office of National Drug Control Policy ("drug czar").

1994's People of the Year: The makers of the crime bill

Continued from Page 1

savings and legislation. That the Crime Control Act bears out this adage is quickly confirmed by a look back at the legislation's tortuous history.

Scully recalls that NAPO worked on an omnibus crime bill for six years, since the last major legislation was painfully hammered out in 1988 (see sidebar, Page 14). In the waning days of the 102nd Congress, he and NAPO made an offer to Senator Joseph Biden, the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to try and mediate a compromise that could save that year's crime bill, which Scully said was quickly "going down the tubes." Although a marathon mediation effort ultimately proved unsuccessful, Scully says "the only reason that crime bill died in 1992 was because the Brady Bill was part of it."

The situation was changed for the 103rd Congress. The Brady Bill was separated from the larger crime bill and passed in late 1993 as a freestanding piece of legislation. The main crime bill was passed overwhelmingly by the Senate, also in late 1993, but quickly mired down in the House over such knotty issues as the ban on assault weapons and a provision that would allow death-penalty appeals based on allegations of racial injustice. And, as items were tacked on to the bill during the drawn-out lawmaking process, some supporters began to retreat, often for good.

Senator Orrin Hatch (R.-Utah), who will soon assume the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, was effusive in his praise of the crime bill when it first passed the Senate, calling it "the finest anti-crime package in history. It has the right combination of tough-on-crime provisions and prevention." But by the time the House and Senate were ready to take up the conference committee's version of the bill, Hatch was calling it "a big-spending boondoggle that isn't going to do what we want it to do." Hatch's

affirmative vote on the Senate version became a "no" when the final tally was counted.

Legislative wrangling came within a whisker of killing the bill altogether, first from an unlikely coalition of anti-gun control and anti-death penalty forces, then in separate procedural votes in the House and Senate. In the House, the bill narrowly failed to win enough votes to make it to the floor, leading many to consider it dead.

"The Democrats wanted to adopt a 'closed rule,' to bring the bill up with no amendments," recalls Jim Mazzarella, press aide to Representative Susan Molinari (R.-N.Y.). "Nine times out of 10 when the rule goes down the bill is killed. This time, nobody wanted that to happen."

Mazzarella said Molinari voted against the closed rule to protest the Democrats' "heavy-handed" approach, and because provisions she had sponsored regarding sex crimes had been stripped from the House bill. Following a call from President Clinton, however, she became one of a handful of Representatives who went into action to revive the moribund measure.

Representative Charles Schumer (D.-N.Y.), the chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee on crime, who was the bill's chief sponsor in the House, went to work on winning converts within his party, while Molinari joined fellow Republicans Michael Castle of Delaware, John Kasich of Ohio and Rick Lazio of New York in negotiating amendments to the bill that their party wanted. Their efforts, and those of others, paid off when the bill emerged from conference in a form that could appeal to a bipartisan majority, with slightly less in authorized funding.

Taught by Experts

Molinari, like many other members of Congress, got an earful from law enforcement as the bill creaked toward passage. New York Mayor

Rudolph Giuliani, a former Federal prosecutor, asked her to support the measure, as did William Bratton, the city's Police Commissioner, and Thomas Scotto, the New York detective who is president of NAPO. Said Molinari, "I consider these men experts on crime, and I believe them."

Just what makes the Crime Control Act so special in the estimation of law enforcement? Certainly there are those who applaud its comprehensive, balanced approach. But beyond its scope — 33 titles jammed into more than 400 pages — the legislation also scores high marks for its specifics. "The strong anti-crime measures far outweigh the criticism of less important programs in this massive legislation," notes Robert Kliesmet, president of the International Union of Police Associations. "Law enforcement personnel around the country will now have the kind of support we have been desperately needing."

The act establishes sweeping new Justice Department programs to boost police manpower and enhance police education, creates tough new Federal laws to address violence against women, takes a no-nonsense approach on guns and gun crimes, and includes funding for prison, prevention programs and more. (See sidebar, Page 15.) "This is the first bill ever," said Senator Biden, "that actually had included significant commitment to local law enforcement, significant commitment to prisons, significant commitment for prevention — a formula every single, solitary criminologist in America has agreed with."

The provisions to increase police manpower — or to fund support technologies or civilianization for police departments — have already proven a huge hit within law enforcement, with scores of agencies seeking the Federal funding that is already available. The creation of the Police Corps, and of a new program to fund higher education for police, has also struck a chord, and to

Kudos for a group effort

The 1994 Crime Control Act owes much to the untiring efforts of Representative Charles Schumer and Senator Joseph Biden, but it would never have come to fruition were it not for the political support of 61 Senators and 235 Representatives who gave the bill its margin of victory. Thus, LEN tips its editorial hat to:

SENATE

ALABAMA: Heflin (D)
ARIZONA: DeConcini (D)
ARKANSAS: Bumpers (D); Pryor (D)
CALIFORNIA: Boxer (D); Feinstein (D)
COLORADO: Campbell (D)
CONNECTICUT: Dodd (D); Lieberman (D)
DELAWARE: Biden (D); Roth (R)
FLORIDA: Graham (D)
GEORGIA: Nunn (D)
HAWAII: Akaka (D); Inouye (D)
ILLINOIS: Moseley Braun (D); Simon (D)
IDAHO: Harkin (D)
KANSAS: Kassebaum (R)
KENTUCKY: Ford (D)
LOUISIANA: Breaux (D); Johnston (D)
MAINE: Cohen (R); Mitchell (D)
MARYLAND: Mikulski (D); Sarbanes (D)
MASSACHUSETTS: Kennedy (D); Kerry (D)
MICHIGAN: Levin (D); Regle (D)
MINNESOTA: Wellstone (D)
MISSOURI: Danforth (R)
MONTANA: Baucus (D)
NEBRASKA: Exon (D); Kerrey (D)
NEVADA: Bryan (D); Reid (D)
NEW JERSEY: Bradley (D); Lautenberg (D)
NEW MEXICO: Bingaman (D)
NEW YORK: Moynihan (D)
NORTH DAKOTA: Conrad (D); Dorgan (D)
OHIO: Glenn (D); Metzenbaum (D)
OKLAHOMA: Boren (D)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ALABAMA: Browder (D); Cramer (D)
ARIZONA: Coppersmith (D); English (D); Kolbe (R); Kyl (R); Pastor (D)
ARKANSAS: Lambert (D); Thornton (D)
CALIFORNIA: Becerra (D); Bellenson (D); Berman (D); Brown (D); Condit (D); Dixon (D); Dooley (D); Edwards (D); Eshoo (D); Farr (D); Fazio (D); Filner (D); Gallegly (R); Hamburg (D); Harman (D); Horn (R); Huffington (R); Lantos (D); Lehman (D); Martinez (D); Matsui (D); Miller (D); Mineta (D); Pelosi (D); Roybal-Altard (D); Schenk (D); Stark (D); Torres (D); Waxman (D)
COLORADO: Schroeder (D); Skaggs (D)
CONNECTICUT: DeLauro (D); Franks (R); Geydens (D); Johnson (R); Kennedy (D); Shays (R)
DELAWARE: Castle (R)
FLORIDA: Bacchus (D); Brown (D); Canady (R); Diaz-Balart (R); Deutsch (D); Gibbons (D); Hastings (D); Johnston (D); Meek (D); Ros-Lehtinen (R); Shaw (R)
GEORGIA: Bishop (D); Darden (D); Johnson (D); McKinney (D)
HAWAII: Abernethy (D); Mink (D)
ILLINOIS: Collins (D); Costello (D); Durbin (D); Evans (D); Gutierrez (D); Lipinski (D); Porter (R); Poshard (D); Reynolds (D); Rostenkowski (D); Rush (D); Sangmeister (D); Yates (D)
INDIANA: Hamilton (D); Jacobs (D); Long (D); McCloskey (D); Roemer (D); Sharp (D); Visclosky (D)
IDAHO: Grandy (R); Leach (R); Smith (D)

KANSAS: Glickman (D); Meyers (R); Slattery (D)
KENTUCKY: Baesler (D); Mazzoli (D)
LOUISIANA: Jefferson (D)
MAINE: Andrews (D); Snowe (R)
MARYLAND: Cardin (D); Gilchrest (R); Hoyer (D); Mieme (D); Morella (R); Wynn (D)
MASSACHUSETTS: Blute (R); Frank (D); Kennedy (D); Markey (D); Meehan (D); Moakley (D); Neal (D); Oliver (D); Studds (D); Torkelson (R)
MICHIGAN: Bonior (D); Carr (D); Collins (D); Dingell (D); Ford (D); Kildee (D); Levin (D); Upton (R)
MINNESOTA: Minge (D); Ramstad (R); Vento (D)
MISSISSIPPI: Thompson (D); Whitten (D)
MISSOURI: Gephardt (D); Talent (R)
NEBRASKA: Hoagland (D)
NEVADA: Bilbray (D)
NEW HAMPSHIRE: Swett (D)
NEW JERSEY: Andrews (D); Franks (R); Hughes (D); Klein (D); Menendez (D); Pallone (D); Roukema (R); Saxton (R); Smith (R); Tomcilli (D); Zimmer (R)
NEW MEXICO: Richardson (D)
NEW YORK: Ackerman (D); Boehlert (R); Engel (D); Flake (D); Hinchey (D); Hochbrueckner (D); Houghton (R); King (R); LaFalce (D); Lazo (R); Levy (R); Lowey (D); Maloney (D); Marton (D); McNulty (D); Molinar (R); Owens (D); Quinn (R); Schumer (D); Serrano (D); Slaughter (D); Towns (D); Velazquez (D); Walsh (R)
NORTH CAROLINA: Clayton (D); Hefner (D); Lancaster (D); Neal (D); Price (D); Rose (D)
NORTH DAKOTA: Pomeroy (D)
OHIO: Applegate (D); Brown (D); Fingerhut (D); Hall (D); Hobson (R); Kaptur (D); Kasich (R); Mann (D); Pryce (R); Sawyer (D); Traficant (D)
OKLAHOMA: McCurdy (D)
OREGON: Furse (D); Wyden (D)
PENNSYLVANIA: Blackwell (D); Borski (D); Coyne (D); Foglietta (D); Greenwood (R); Holden (D); Margolis-Mezvinsky (D); McHale (D); Ridge (R); Weldon (R)
RHODE ISLAND: Machley (R); Reed (D)

In addition, a substantial amount of credit is due the organizations that make up the Law Enforcement Steering Committee:

The Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association; the Fraternal Order of Police; the International Association of Chiefs of Police; the International Brotherhood of Police Officers; the Major City Chiefs; the National Association of Police Organizations; the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives; the National Sheriffs' Association; the National Troopers' Coalition; the Police Executive Research Forum, and the Police Foundation.

The efforts of these organizations and their members, along with the efforts of other concerned police professionals and groups, were responsible in no small way for making the Crime Control Act a reality.

A tapestry of crime-control ideas

The Crime Control Act takes the broad-brush approach

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 provides \$30.2 billion over six years for criminal justice, crime prevention and related programs. Funding would come from a trust fund of money saved from the downsizing of the Federal Government.

Law enforcement — \$13.5 billion

Community policing: \$8.8 billion in grants to localities to add 100,000 community police officers nationwide.

Police education: \$100 million for college scholarships for police officers and students who agree to serve in sworn law enforcement positions.

Rural crime: \$245 million in anti-crime and anti-drug grants to rural areas.

Brady law: \$150 million to help implement the law requiring a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases.

DNA testing: \$40 million for research to be coordinated by the FBI.

State and local law enforcement assistance: \$1 billion to continue the Byrne memorial discretionary grant program.

Federal law enforcement: \$2.6 billion for the FBI, DEA, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and Border Patrol.

Prisons — \$9.9 billion

State prison construction: \$7.9 billion in grants to build new facilities for violent offenders.

Illegal aliens: \$1.8 billion in aid to states to incarcerate criminal illegal aliens.

Crime prevention — \$6.9 billion

Ounce of Prevention Council: \$90 million to create a council that will coordinate new and existing crime prevention programs.

Violence against women: \$1.6 billion to fight violence against women, including funds to train and add police, prosecutors and judges, money for victims services, and money for rape education and prevention efforts.

Drug rehabilitation: \$1 billion for drug courts and substance-

abuse treatment for nonviolent offenders.

Alternatives: \$567 million for after-school, weekend and summer "safe haven" programs for youngsters; \$243 million for in-school programs providing positive activities and alternatives to crime and drug abuse.

Block grants: \$377 million for anti-gang programs and other activities.

Local Partnership Act aimed at giving local governments speedier access to Federal anti-crime funds.

Gun control

Assault weapons: Imposes a 10-year ban on the manufacture, transfer or possession of 19 semiautomatic assault weapons and copycat models (650 types of rifles are specifically exempted).

Handguns: Bans the sale of handguns to juveniles. Bans the transfer of handguns to or possession by persons convicted of domestic abuse or under a court restraining order.

Other weapons, accessories: Bans revolving-cylinder shotguns and any semiautomatic rifle that accepts a detachable magazine and two or more of the following: folding or telescoping stock; protruding pistol grip; bayonet mount; flash suppressor or threaded barrel; grenade launcher. Bans semiautomatic pistols that accept detachable magazines and two or more of the following: ammunition magazine that attaches outside the grip; threaded barrel capable of accepting extender, flash suppressor, forward handgrip or silencer; protective shroud. Limits ammunition clips, magazines and belts to 10 rounds. Exempts pawnshops from Brady Law background-check requirements when returning a pawned handgun to its owner.

Death penalty

Establishes procedures to resume Federally administered executions. Expands the Federal death penalty to cover more than 50 crimes, including:

Assassination of the President or Vice President; high-level Presidential or Vice Presidential staff; certain diplomats or foreign officials; members of Congress; Cabinet officers; U.S. Supreme Court justices.

Murder for hire; at a U.S. international airport; by a Federal

prisoner or by an escaped Federal prisoner serving a life sentence; in aid of racketeering activity; involving firearms in Federal facilities; of a Federal witness, victim or informant; of a state correctional officer by a prisoner; of court officers and jurors, of a U.S. citizen abroad by another U.S. citizen; of Federal law enforcement officials, or state or local officials assisting Federal law enforcement; within the special territorial and maritime jurisdiction of the U.S.

Specific crimes where death results: Kidnapping or hostage-taking; carjacking or aircraft hijacking; alien smuggling; robbery of a Federally insured bank, sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of children; torture; violating a person's civil rights; destroying Federal property with explosives; drive-by shootings; mailing dangerous articles; train sabotage; use of weapons of mass destruction; transporting explosives with intent to kill.

Drug trafficking in very large amounts, even where no death results; treason or espionage; genocide; gun murders during Federal violent crimes and drug trafficking crimes

Other provisions

"Three strikes and you're out": Mandates life imprisonment without parole for criminals convicted of three serious violent felonies or drug offenses if the third conviction is a Federal crime.

Violence against women: Makes gender-based violence a civil rights violation; awards grants to encourage domestic violence arrests without victim's consent; imposes Federal penalties for interstate stalking or spouse abuse.

Sex offenders: Allows Federal judges to admit as evidence in rape trials any past accusations of sex offenses against the defendant; requires registration and community notification of child molesters and violent sexual predators.

Adjudication/sentencing: Permits early release for future first-time nonviolent drug offenders serving mandatory minimum sentences, permits release of Federal inmates over age 70 after 30 years if no longer deemed dangerous; allows adult treatment of 13-year-olds charged with crimes such as murder, rape and armed robbery.

Police groups flex their legislative muscles

some suggests echoes of the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP), which educated a generation of police in the late 1960's and 1970's.

"This is the most important piece of legislation since LEEP — a historic Government commitment to assure better education for law enforcement officers," observed Gerald W. Lynch, president of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. "It goes a long way toward fulfilling what every Presidential commission has said, that police officers should have a four-year degree."

Law enforcement leaders have also praised the legislation's stance on assault weapons, even if some view it as "half a loaf."

"The momentum was building — the Ameri-

can public wanted something done with guns," said Scully. "Despite all of the time, effort and money that was spent by the NRA, the American public was wise enough to see through it and still demanded that something be done about guns."

For all of the complaints about "political pork" in the legislation, Scully says the talk was more of a red herring — a "smokescreen" for the assault-weapons issue. Kerlikowski agrees.

"The prevention programs were strongly supported by most law enforcement organizations. We don't see them as pork," he notes. "Under the surface, driving so much of this crime bill was the assault-weapons issue. When Biden goes to the floor and says, 'We can rewrite

every page of this bill but the three that apply to assault weapons — I am open to negotiating on everything else,' he really laid it out very clearly."

For all its promise as a piece of legislation, the Crime Control Act was also, in its formative stages, a study in interaction between those who make the laws and those who must enforce them. Scully believes the involvement of the Law Enforcement Steering Committee "played a very important part in getting the bill passed." There was unanimous committee support for "probably 99 percent of the items in that bill," he noted.

NAPO got a chance to wield a fairly big stick in the making of the crime bill, when President Clinton called and asked to speak to the group's national convention in August. From there, said Scully, NAPO delegates went out and lobbied "every single member of Congress" in support of the bill. "The president [of NAPO] challenged Congress to do what they were sent to Washington to do, and that's to pass a tough crime bill."

The continuing interplay between politicians and police over the crime bill was a watershed, said Scully. "It truly gave law enforcement in this country a tremendous boost within Congress. They now have to sit back and not only use us to get elected, but they also have to pay attention to us as to what our people want and what the American public wants."

Turning the Tide

Will the Crime Control Act succeed in turning the tide of rising crime and violence? It is, of course, far too soon to tell, what with many external factors playing a part. For instance, there is every indication that the new 104th Congress, now dominated by the Republicans, will move to reopen debate on some of the law's provisions, strengthening some, and weakening or even eliminating others. Even if the act were left untouched, there remains the question of

whether Congress will see fit during the next six years to fund the various programs to the full extent authorized under the act.

(Supporters of the act can hold out some hope if only because two of the measure's key Republican supporters in the House, Molinari and Kasich, have now assumed positions in their party's top leadership, and thus might be unwilling to see their hard work of last year undone.)

There is also the matter of whether any Federal legislation in and of itself can reduce crime. Just as it is widely recognized that police alone cannot get the job done without help from the community and a number of other parties, so too is legislation alone — even as comprehensive an enactment as the 1994 Crime Control Act — less than equal to the daunting task at hand, without the involvement of other players and factors.

The Crime Control Act's best hope of success lies to a great extent with law enforcement professionals nationwide, along with others who have a stake in the struggle against crime. Law enforcement practitioners make it clear that they believe in the act's potential benefits and have no desire to see it fail in practice or be undone by subsequent sessions of Congress.

"I'm sure you're going to see an attempt to cut some of the funding for some of the prevention programs," said Scully. "But with the sentiment of the American public stating that they want something done about the craziness with guns in this country, I don't think you're going to see the leadership run in there and try to derail what took so many years to put together."

Kerlikowski holds out hope for a triumph of common sense. "There's apprehension about whether the appropriations will be there. But this was a long process — six years under two different administrations to get this passed. To come back and say, 'Okay, let's all start over from day one,' I don't think that makes much sense."



President Clinton (at podium) makes his pitch for the crime bill to a supportive audience: delegates attending the convention of the National Association of Police Organizations, in Minneapolis last August. (White House photo)

The people who made 1994 — now you see 'em, now you don't

Fed focus

The Clinton Administration continued to make its mark on Federal law enforcement during its first full year in office with the appointments of a highly respected New York state law enforcement official to head the Drug Enforcement Administration and several nominees for key Justice Department posts. It was also a year in which one top official who disagreed with the Administration's direction, Deputy Attorney General Philip C. Heymann, opted for the exit door.

Heymann, who headed the Justice Department's investigation of 1993's disastrous standoff in Waco, Tex., between Federal law enforcement agents and the Branch Davidian sect, abruptly resigned Jan. 27. Heymann had opposed many provisions of the Administration's crime bill, and said Attorney General Janet Reno had concluded that "our operational and management styles are too different for us to function fully effectively as a management team." He returned to Harvard University, where he was a professor of law before joining the Justice Department.

The Justice Department's No. 3 official, Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell, stepped down in March to devote his attention to growing legal troubles. Hubbell has emerged as a figure in the ongoing Whitewater scandal dogging the President, and recently agreed to plead guilty to felony charges of tax evasion and mail fraud in connection with that investigation.

Rounding out the roster

It took from Inauguration Day in January 1993 until this past fall for the Clinton Administration to fill the directorships of each of the five program bureaus administered by the Justice Department's Office of Justice Programs. The new unit heads were chosen from a variety of professional backgrounds. Laurie Robinson, a former official of the American Bar Association, now oversees OJP. Nancy Gist, a former deputy chief counsel of the Committee for Public Counsel Services in Boston, heads the Bureau of Justice Assistance. Jeremy Travis, a long-time official of the New York City Police Department who most recently served as deputy commissioner for legal matters, is director of the National Institute of Justice. Aileen Adams, a pioneer in providing services for sexual assault victims, heads the Office of Victims of Crime. Dr. Jan Chaiken, a veteran researcher and expert on the link between drug abuse and predatory crime, multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement strategies and supply and demand reduction, is director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Shay Bilchik, an assistant deputy attorney general who had specialized in juvenile crimes issues, was tapped to direct the Office of Justice Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

New York connections

As a nationally respected police official, New York State Police Supt. Thomas Constantine was practically a shoo-in for confirmation as Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration. A 32-year State Police veteran who was appointed to lead that



agency in 1987, Constantine is known as a by-the-book law enforcer whose nomination to the DEA post deflected criticisms that the Clinton Administration had adopted a soft stance on drug trafficking. James W. McMahon, a former deputy superintendent of the State Police with 28 years in the agency, succeeded Constantine.

Another prominent New York police official was chosen for the dicey job of heading an international team of 1,000 monitors assigned to overhaul the notoriously brutal police force in Haiti. Raymond Kelly, a former Marine who was New York City's Police Commissioner from 1992 to Jan. 1, 1994, arrived in Port-au-Prince on Oct. 1, where his duties had him patrolling in combat fatigues with a sidearm on his hip. He took a leave as president of Investigative Group Inc., an international corporate security firm, to take on the Haiti assignment.

The rights stuff

One Justice Department post that proved more than a bit troublesome to fill was that of the head of the new community policing program, for which a leading candidate backed out because of his pro-gay rights stance.

Former Portland, Ore., Police Bureau Chief Tom Potter, whose police officer daughter is a lesbian and who had generated controversy by marching in uniform in a gay pride parade, was the front runner in the search for a director of DoJ's Office of Community-Oriented Policing Services, which will oversee the new Federal-funded community policing program. Potter withdrew when Associate Attorney General John Schmidt brought up the gay-rights issue at a meeting in October, saying he "did what he thought [Justice Department officials] wanted me to do and that was to withdraw my name so I wouldn't hurt the program." Justice officials said they had asked Potter to reconsider, but he declined, and it took until nearly the end of the year to fill the post, when Hayward, Calif., Police Chief Joseph Brann was sworn in.

Big cities, big changes

Every year brings changes at the top of the nation's largest law enforcement agencies, and 1994 was no different — particularly since several new mayoral administrations took office. New mayors in Atlanta, Boston, Memphis, Minneapolis and New Orleans all decided to choose their own police chiefs. Atlanta made law enforcement history when Mayor Bill Campbell selected Deputy Chief Beverly Harvard as chief, making her the first black woman ever lead to a major-city law enforcement agency. Harvard, a 21-year veteran, succeeded Eldrin Bell, who had resigned in April to launch an aborted campaign for chairman of the Fulton County Board of Commissioners.

New Orleans Mayor Marc Morial, who made a campaign promise to make the fight against crime a top priority, ended a six-month search for his own police superintendent by reaching out to Washington, D.C., for a veteran police official to run the beleaguered 1,475-officer New Orleans Police Department. Richard Pennington, a former assistant chief and 26-year veteran of the Metropolitan Police Department who was described as a "bridge builder," succeeded Joseph Dricke, who had served as Superintendent only since August 1993. Dricke now serves as chief of security for New Orleans International Airport.

Boston Mayor Thomas E. Menino, on the other hand, had to look no further than the No. 2 spot in the Police Department hierarchy to choose a Police Commissioner. Superintendent-in-Chief Paul Evans succeeded William Bratton, who left to become New York City Police Commissioner. Evans, a lawyer who had served as acting commissioner since December 1993, joined the 1,942-officer Boston department as a patrol officer in 1970.

Differences & allegations

Two years into his term, Memphis, Tenn., Mayor W.W. Herenton finally acted on an "accumulation" of disappointments he said he had experienced with Police Director Melvin T. Burgess, firing him and Deputy Director Eddie Adair on May 12. Herenton cited "philosophical differences" between himself and the pair, whose firings came against the backdrop of an internal investigation stemming from a confrontation between uniformed officers and two undercover agents in April. But a spokeswoman for the Mayor told LEN that the dismissals were part of an attempt to dismantle "the good old boy network" and cronyism that had crept into the 1,371-officer agency. Herenton appointed Deputy Chief of Investigations Walter J. Winfrey, a 25-year veteran, as Burgess's successor.

Jackson, Miss., Mayor Kane Dittto fired Police Chief Jimmy L. Wilson on May 2, just days after Wilson had asked the U.S. Justice Department to investigate a witches' brew of allegations involving the city's "power people" that included rape, civil rights violations, corruption and an FBI cover-up at a local juvenile jail. Dittto said he fired Wilson, a 26-year veteran of the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department whom the Mayor brought to Jackson in February 1992, after it had become "painfully clear" that a change in police leadership was needed. Dittto, who briefly ran the department himself after firing Wilson, chose Jackson, Mich., Police Chief Robert Johnson to replace Wilson.

Out of the frying pan

With his second three-year term due to expire at the end of the year, Minneapolis Police Chief John Laux announced he would

resign, citing a lack of support from the City Council and the administration of Mayor Sharon Sayles Belton. Laux's move ended a 26-year career with the Police Department, six of them as chief. Laux won't be leaving policing, however: He begins a new in January as executive director of the troubled Minnesota Peace Officer Standards and Training Board — a move some observers likened to jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

Tapped out?

"It's just time, that's all," said Richmond, Va., Police Chief Marty Tapscott, answering queries about his reasons for retiring after five years at the helm. Tapscott, a 27-year veteran of Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department, denied that Richmond's unabated, record-breaking toll of homicides had anything to do with his decision. "I've had my frustrations. I cannot deny that," he said. "But the decision is mine." The retirement will take effect in April.

Brothers in arms

In one of the more unusual career twists in 1994, two brothers who once held the position of assistant chief in the Miami Police Department — although not at the same time — became police chiefs in different major cities. Brooklyn, N.Y., natives Donald and Robert Warshaw became chiefs of the Miami and Rochester, N.Y., police departments, respectively.

Prior to being sworn in as chief in Rochester in May, Robert Warshaw had been police chief in Statesville, N.C., since 1988. Before that, he had served as assistant chief in Miami and director of administration for the DeKalb County, Ga., Department of Public Safety. He replaced incumbent Police Chief Roy Irving, who was let go when Mayor William A. Johnson Jr. took office in January.

In Miami, Donald Warshaw succeeded Calvin Ross as police chief when Ross accepted a gubernatorial appointment to head the state's new Department of Juvenile Justice. "We are two brothers who went through a very non-traditional way to get to the top, independent of each other," the new Miami chief said.

East meets West

Tucson, Ariz., officials looked to the east when they chose a new police chief, calling on Ann Arbor, Mich., Police Chief Douglas F. Smith to head the 750-officer agency. Smith, who had previously spent 22 years with the Minneapolis Police Department, replaced Elaine Hedtke, Tucson's first female police chief, who had stepped down in late 1993 to oversee the city's annexation program but who remains at the agency as assistant chief in charge of the human services bureau.

In Toledo, Ohio, meanwhile, Police Chief Gerald Galvin would probably qualify for mention in the Guinness Book of World Records if there were a category for police executives. Galvin's appointment to the job in July marked the fifth time the 30-year law enforcement veteran has served as police chief. He led departments in the California cities of Bishop, Marina and Clovis during the 1970's and 1980's. Before moving on to Toledo, Galvin had been police chief in Vallejo, Calif. since 1987.

Radio waves

There was no love lost between new Santa Fe, N.M., Mayor Debbie Jaramillo and Police Chief Robert Lucero, whom she promptly fired after taking office March 1. Jaramillo even lam-



Donald (top) and Robert Warshaw

basted Lucero on a local radio show. A five-month search for Lucero's replacement ended practically in the city's backyard when Jaramillo named University of New Mexico Police Chief Donald Grady 2d, who had previously served as chief of police in Bloomer, Wis.

The voters speak

In June, Los Angeles County, Calif., Sheriff Sherman Block won easy re-election in a primary contest that pitted the 69-year-old incumbent against five opponents — four of them deputies from his own agency. Block, who has battled gang members, drug traffickers, corruption and racism charges against deputies as well as two bouts with cancer, has been Sheriff for over 14 years. Further south, former San Diego Police Chief Bill Kolender was elected to a four-year term as Sheriff of San Diego County in a stunning defeat of incumbent Sheriff Jim Roache. Kolender, who retired from the San Diego P.D. in 1988, had most recently served as director of California Youth Authority.

Forecast calls for Wayne

M. Wayne Huggins, a former Fairfax County, Va., sheriff, had headed the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies since March 1993. In July, Huggins stepped down as executive director to return to active law enforcement in his home state as Superintendent of the Virginia State Police. Richard J. Kitterman Jr., who was named to succeed Huggins, had been director of CALEA's Field Operations Division since 1983, and recently served as project director for the commission's review of standards.

Instituting change

For 17 years, John Eck had served as the leading research analyst of the Police Executive Research Forum. That affiliation ended earlier this year when he was named as executive director of the Crime Control Institute in Washington, as well as vice president of its parent organization, the Crime Control Research Corporation. The institute's president, University of Maryland criminologist Lawrence Sherman, moved to Indianapolis to begin a one-year stint in the dual roles of Chief Criminologist and Director of Gun Crime Policy — the first posts of their kind ever instituted in a major U.S. city. Sherman currently is coordinating a citywide effort to reduce guns and gun-related violence on the streets of the Indiana capital.

De-commissioning

An ignoble end came this year for the highly regarded Pennsylvania Crime Commission, which conducted pioneering investigations into organized crime and public corruption. The watchdog agency, which had been led since 1987 by former New Jersey State Police lieutenant Frederick T. Martens, faded quietly into law enforcement history on June 30. Established in 1968, the commission was legislated out of existence in December 1993, just two months after it issued an explosive report linking state Attorney General Ernest Preate Jr. to corrupt video-poker vendors. The crime commission's most ardent supporters may have found a bit of poetic justice in Preate's defeat in the June gubernatorial primary.



Martens: "It's a big, big loss to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

Final roll call

Several law enforcement notables passed away in 1994, including Robert Trojanowicz, one of the nation's leading researchers in



the area of community policing, who died Feb. 11 after suffering a massive heart attack near his home in Holt, Mich. Trojanowicz, 52, was director of the Michigan State University's Center for Community Policing, the nation's only academic facility devoted solely to the popular policing concept. At the time of his death, he had just published the book, "Community Policing: How to Get Started," written with longtime colleague Bonnie Bucqueroux.

A strong earthquake shattered buildings and lives in the Los Angeles area in the pre-dawn hours of Jan. 17, and the temblor knocked Los Angeles Police Officer Clarence Wayne Dean out of bed and into action. He jumped on his Kawasaki motorcycle and sped toward police headquarters to report for duty, but plunged 30 feet off the edge of a collapsed section of an overpass leading to the Golden Gate Freeway. Investigators said that in the pre-dawn darkness, Dean probably didn't see the peril in front of him until it was too late. The sacrifice made by the 25-year veteran was commemorated later in the year when the rebuilt interchange was dedicated and named in his honor.

It's said that everyone will at some point achieve 15 minutes of

fame. For former Stockbridge, Mass., Police Chief William J. Obanhein, it was more like 18 minutes and 20 seconds on a long-playing record, thanks to the role he played in the 1965 arrest of folk singer Arlo Guthrie. Obanhein, who once served as a model for painter Norman Rockwell, achieved his share of immortality as "Officer Obie" on Guthrie's 1968 ballad "The Alice's Restaurant Massacre," which described — more or less — how the chief arrested Guthrie as he tried to dump a truckload of garbage after a Thanksgiving dinner prepared by Alice Brock, the owner of a local restaurant. Guthrie later told his draft board about the arrest and was deemed unsuitable for military service. "Officer Obie" died of heart disease on Sept. 11, at the age of 69.

Karl Hettinger suffered through another kind of notoriety — one that some of his colleagues said killed him. He was the survivor of the "Onion Field" incident in which his partner Ian Campbell was killed in March 1963. Hettinger and Campbell were Los Angeles police officers when they were kidnapped and driven to an onion field 30 miles southwest of Bakersfield, where Campbell was shot to death. Hettinger ran off and escaped in the darkness. The assailants, Gregory Powell and Jimmy Lee Smith, were convicted in the case, which became the basis of a popular book and film. Tagged a coward by less sympathetic colleagues, Hettinger never seemed to recover from the depression that shadowed him in the years after the incident. He left the police force after he was caught shoplifting, and moved to Kern County in 1972, where he later served as a county supervisor. He died of an undisclosed illness on May 4 at the age of 59.

As they sowed. . .

The end came for two of the country's most prolific and savage serial killers in 1994. John Wayne Gacy, convicted of murdering 33 men and boys and burying their bodies in a crawlspace under his suburban Chicago home, was executed by lethal injection on May 10 at the Statesville Correctional Center in Illinois. Gacy had managed through lengthy appeals to put off his date with the executioner for 17 years. He went to his grave still proclaiming his innocence.

Jeffrey Dahmer, who shocked the nation in 1991 with his cannibalistic killings of 17 men and boys — mostly blacks — in his Milwaukee apartment, was murdered by a black inmate at the Columbia Correctional Institution in Portage Nov. 28, in a crime that authorities said may have been racially motivated. Dahmer's accused killer, Christopher Scarver, a convicted murderer, allegedly attacked Dahmer and another inmate, Jesse Anderson, while they worked on a bathroom-cleaning detail. Both were severely beaten, with Dahmer dying at the scene, and Anderson, a convicted spouse-killer, succumbing to his injuries two days later.

Have mercy

Michael Dowd started out on the right side of the law when he joined the New York Police Department in 1982. But earlier this year he found himself tearfully pleading for mercy before a Federal judge who sentenced him to 14 years in prison for his role in an explosive drug-related corruption scandal that continues to dog the department and led to a high-powered investigation of the agency.

The sentence imposed on Dowd by Federal District Judge Kintha Wood was one year less than the maximum he could have received because she took into account his cooperation with the Mollen Commission, the panel that investigated the scandal ensuing from Dowd's 1992 arrest for running a cocaine-trafficking ring from two Brooklyn precinct houses.

Payback time

Federal District Judge Kevin Duffy used an unconventional approach when he sentenced four Islamic fundamentalists convicted in the February 1993 bombing of New York City's World Trade Center. He used actuarial tables to determine the life expectancies of each of the victims killed in the nation's worst terrorist attack, whose ages ranged from 32 to 61. Duffy added the years that each of the victims presumably lost — a total of 180 — then used that figure as the minimum term for each of the defendants for their convictions on six counts stemming from the attack. His method assured that none of the defendants will ever see the light of day beyond the bars of their prison windows.

On The Record, 1994:

"It's been a long road. I realized when I attended the sentence, it was finally over, and thank God, it is."

— Former New York City police Sgt. Joseph Trimboli, reacting to the 14-year Federal prison sentence imposed on Michael Dowd, a corrupt cop he pursued for nearly six years.

"Oh my God."

— The words muttered by ex-cop Michael Dowd as he was sentenced.

Violence & ever-younger offenders

While juvenile crime is not a new phenomenon, the increasing propensity of youths to commit violent acts, including murder, took on aspects of a yearlong nationwide shock wave in 1994, as each week brought headlines of yet another vicious, wanton crime committed by remorseless teen-agers — or even younger children. Several highly publicized murders involving the young — either as victims or perpetrators — sparked demands for reform of juvenile justice institutions that many critics charged had become too outmoded to adequately address the rise in youth violence.

The situation had become serious enough that the Federal crime-control law passed this year included a variety of provisions relating to juvenile crime. The law permits prosecutions as adults of 13- and 14-year-olds for some violent crimes, including murder, armed robbery and sexual assault, imposes a ban on the sale of handguns to juveniles, and provides grants for the construction of "boot camps" for young offenders. The law also authorizes grants for recreation, employment and anti-gang programs to steer youths away from crime — provisions that may yet be eliminated because of Republican opposition.

Just last month, Attorney General Janet Reno announced a series of 19 grants worth more than \$5.3 million to fight youth gun violence. The grants include funding for task forces to prosecute firearms violations, an anti-gun curriculum for teachers, improved background checks to ensure guns aren't sold to youths, and a survey of the extent of youth gun violence.

Reno, whose announcement came just two weeks after President Clinton signed an executive order requiring one-year suspensions for any student found carrying a gun to school, also was expected to announce a Youth Handgun Violence Initiative intended to coordinate Federal, state, local and private resources in the battle against youth crime. "Unless we act now," Reno said, "a generation of young Americans will grow up in a world where gunfire is as normal as blue jeans and school books."

Earlier this year, Federal officials unveiled a coordinated response to juvenile violence called Partnerships Against Violence Network, or PAVNET, a massive computerized linkup of all government clearinghouses and resource centers involved in violence-reduction and youth-at-risk programs. More than 30 agencies from seven Cabinet-level departments submitted abstracts spelling out the details of nearly 700 promising programs now underway to address the mounting problem of youth violence. The information contained in PAVNET will be accessible to anyone working in the area of juvenile crime, including law enforcement.

The facts of everyday life

In some areas, particularly in impoverished inner-city neighborhoods, guns and the toll they exact has become a fact of everyday life. Perhaps the most notorious example of the cycle of youthful violence was the case involving Robert Sandifer in Chicago. A massive police search was launched for Sandifer, an 11-year-old reputed gang member, after he was accused in the Aug. 28 bystander killing of a 14-year-old and the wounding of another child in a gang shooting gone awry. On Sept. 2, Sandifer's body was discovered; he had been shot in the head execution-style. Police said two brothers, ages 14 and 16, admitted to killing Sandifer, apparently because the shooting he committed had brought too much police pressure on his gang.

For anyone who doubted the extent of the problem, there was an abundance of statistics to support assertions that juvenile violence was rising — and would continue to do so as the number of teen-agers climbs in coming years. Consider a few chilling findings released over the course of the year:

This month, the FBI reported that 23 percent of all persons arrested in 1993 were under the age of 18; 30 percent were under age 21. In the five-year period from 1989 to 1993, adult arrests dropped 2 percent, while juvenile arrests were up 13 percent.

Even more alarming figures were found in a historical review of homicide trends compiled by the bureau, which said that the number of victims among 10- to 14-year-olds jumped 64 percent from 1975 to 1992. The homicide victimization rate for 15- to 24-year-olds jumped almost 50 percent. Combined, victims under age 24 accounted for the 16-percent increase in total homicides from 1975 to 1992, and the 25-percent jump from 1985 to 1992. Males under age 24 made up 41 percent of black murder victims in 1992, the FBI added, a figure it said "is in concert with the finding of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that homicide is now the leading cause of death for young black males."

Juvenile gang killings are the "fastest growing murder circumstance," the FBI said, leaping 371 percent from 1980 to 1992. Firearms were used to kill 95 percent of the victims, it added, giving support to the notion that young people are increasingly willing to settle their disputes with bullets. Juvenile arrest rates for homicide rose 104 percent from 1970 to 1992.

The willingness of young people to kill is a major factor for the "unprecedented shift in national homicide patterns," the FBI stated. "Every American now has a realistic chance of murder victimization in view of the random nature the crime has assumed.

This notion is somewhat supported by the fact that a majority of the nation's murder victims are now killed by strangers or unknown persons. . . . The concern about homicide is further perpetuated by youthfulness of both victims and offenders, as illustrated by the rise of juvenile gang killings during the past decade."

An epidemic of firearms death

Another study of youth homicide victims, released in October by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, said that from 1985 to 1991, the homicide rate among males in their teens had surged by 154 percent, surpassing rate changes noted in any other group. Overall, firearms-related homicides rate for the 15-19 age group accounted for 88 percent of all homicides reported in 1991, and 97 percent of the increase in the rate recorded between 1985 and 1991. "This shows clearly and comprehensively that we have an epidemic of firearms deaths among young men," said Dr. Mark Rosenberg, director of the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, the arm of the CDC that conducted the study.

On The Record, 1994:

"The problem here is this guy butchered four people and he comes out with no official record."

— Warwick, R.I., Capt. Kevin Collins, who coordinated a campaign to alert America to the pending release of Craig Price, a 21-year-old multiple murderer, after serving six years in a juvenile detention facility.

The grisly situation is being exacerbated by the apparent ease with which youths can obtain firearms. A study by the state of Virginia this year found that young criminals are more likely than adults to arm themselves with guns, with 70 percent of the young offenders likely to be armed compared to 48 percent of their adult counterparts. A survey of 12,000 New York state students found that one of every five admitted carrying weapons to school. In New York City, two of every five young people surveyed admitted they've carried a handgun in the past, while 12 percent admitted regularly carrying guns. The most popular gun among the city youths was the 9mm. semiautomatic handgun.

Several factors are blamed for youth crime — poverty, ignorance, the disintegration of the family, lack of economic opportunities, the influence of gangs and the drug trade — but increasingly, it appeared that the general public and many lawmakers were becoming tired of excuses and less likely to show sympathy for young offenders. Sixty percent of adults surveyed in a USA Today/CNN/Gallup poll supported the death penalty for teen-agers convicted of murder. Fifty percent said juveniles should be treated the same as adults upon their first criminal conviction, and that figure rose to 83 percent for juveniles convicted of a second crime.

A case for tougher penalties

There was no shortage of examples from which one could draw to make an effective case for tougher penalties against juvenile criminals. Some observers pointed to Craig Price, a Warwick, R.I., young man who at age 15 confessed to four brutal murders, as a perfect symbol of a failed juvenile justice system. Price was sentenced under the juvenile code in effect at the time, and was remanded to a state training school until the age of 21. Fearfully anticipating the young killer's release on Oct. 11 — his 21st birthday — a grass-roots campaign sprang up to alert the nation. But Price's hopes for freedom and a sealed criminal record were dashed this month when the boastful killer was sentenced to seven years for attacking a guard at the juvenile facility. The legacy of the Price case is that Rhode Island judges can now order adult trials and impose adult sentences on youths of any age who are charged with violent crimes, prompting a score of other states to follow suit.

Bowing to public outcry, other states began reforms of their juvenile justice systems, stiffening penalties for crimes and doing away with some time-honored procedural notions. Reformers targeted confidentiality rules, and at least 31 states now permit disclosure of the names of youthful offenders, while 10 states have opted to open juvenile court hearings and records to the public. Family courts in Mississippi are now required to publish the names of repeat offenders and their parents in local newspapers. Kansas legislators approved a law this year that opened the records of juveniles who were 14 or older at the time of their offenses. In Florida, police may now release the names and photographs of juveniles charged with felonies.

The Florida provision was part of a package of juvenile justice reforms quickly approved by the Legislature last spring after a

several highly-publicized crimes committed by teen-agers, including the robbery-murder of a British tourist. Lawmakers established a Department of Juvenile Justice, headed by former Miami Police Chief Calvin Ross, and approved statutory changes that allow juveniles ages 14 or older who are charged with serious crimes three or more times to be tried automatically as adults. They can also be ordered to serve their sentences in adult prisons. Violent first-degree felony offenders are barred from boot camp programs, and the Department of Juvenile Justice is required to notify local sheriffs of the release of violent juvenile offenders.

Curfews have made a huge comeback in the past few years, and 1994 was no different. In violence-plagued New Orleans, Mayor Marc Morial used them as a centerpiece of his comprehensive anti-crime plan. Morial partially credited the curfew with a 38-percent drop in crimes committed by juveniles in the first two months the restriction was in effect. Civil libertarians, who object to curfews on the grounds that they violate First Amendment guarantees, were successful in getting a Dade County, Fla., curfew ordinance

Aggressiveness and subtlety

Police played pivotal roles in fighting juvenile crime, both with aggressive enforcement and in more subtle ways, such as forging closer ties with youths. Hundreds of youthful violent offenders with outstanding arrest warrants were swept from Boston streets by the Police Department's Youth Violence Strike Force, which had been formed in 1993 after it was learned that one of the two young men accused in the murder of a police sergeant had seven outstanding warrants at the time of his arrest. The unit also confiscated scores of weapons.

Police in Prince George's County, Md., began meeting with high school students to teach them how to behave during confrontations — with police and with each other — in a program that was dubbed "Arrest 101," but which police described as an effort to improve relations with kids. Although the program drew a few critics, police officials defended it as part of the agency's continuing efforts to end the mistrustful relationship between the Police Department and the county's large black population.

Not all plans devised by police were embraced by the public. The Fort Worth, Texas, Police Department's plan to hire gang members as street counselors to curb violence was panned by residents. Police Chief Thomas Windham said he planned to push for the program despite protests. He told LEN, "No one can guarantee it would work, but to me it seems to be worth a try."

Two police-sponsored programs to help youths turn their lives around were named as finalists for the Webber Seavey Award, co-sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and Motorola Inc., which honors law enforcement innovations. In Boca Raton, Fla., police created a program called the Children and Teens Service, focusing on youths in a low-income, high-crime area of the city. It includes a tutoring and study center equipped with computers supplied by local businesses and a scholarship program, also funded by businesses and individuals, that provides a full four-year scholarship to any teen living in a local housing project who passes a college-entrance exam. The students promise to help other disadvantaged youths following graduation.

A youth program in Garden Grove, Calif., also was a finalist in the Webber Seavey competition. There, officers concentrated on persuading youths against committing vandalism by drafting them in neighborhood clean-up activities, including painting over their own graffiti "tags." Police Chief Stan Knee said the agency's efforts have given both children and their parents "a greater sense of pride in where they live" and has reduced crime "in every category of community concern, some by as much as 50 percent."



Mississippi

JANUARY: Jails in Neshoba and Sunflower counties are ordered closed by the U.S. Justice Department after a sweeping review found the facilities "dirty, dangerous and unsanitary" and lacking in the trained staff needed to supervise prisoners.

FEBRUARY: The U.S. Justice Department announces that 18 counties it cited for violating the constitutional rights of jail inmates are negotiating to build new facilities or change procedures.

APRIL: Jackson officials announce that a Midnight Basketball League will be established in August to help keep young men off the streets.... The Center to Prevent Handgun Violence meets with national law enforcement groups in Jackson to fight a Federal lawsuit filed by Forest County Sheriff Bill McGee to overturn the Brady Law and its new gun-control requirements.

MAY: Jackson Police Chief Jimmy L. Wilson is fired on May 2, two days after he had asked the U.S. Justice Department to investigate allegations of rape, civil rights violations and corruption at a local juvenile jail.

JUNE: Pickens Police Chief Phillip Yarbrough is suspended after being accused of severely beating David Simpson, 31.

SEPTEMBER: An 11 P.M. weekday and 12:01 P.M. weekend curfew for teenagers in Gulfport goes into effect.

OCTOBER: A scholarship is started by a Greenwood attorney in memory of Leiflore County Sheriff's Deputy Melvin Brown, who was killed in the line of duty in April.

NOVEMBER: An Indianola police officer who served as a pallbearer at the funeral of a slain colleague is arrested and charged with his murder. Michael Taylor and former reserve officer Ricky Horton were charged with the fatal shooting of Officer Laurence King at a local country club.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Assistant Attorney General Giles Bryant, 48, is killed May in what police believe may have been a robbery attempt in Jackson. Two teen-age suspects are held

Missouri

JANUARY: The deaths of two local children in the St. Louis area prompt fears among Federal and local law enforcement officials that a serial killer is on the loose.... Kansas City police announce that the 15 homicides in the city this month make it the bloodiest January in the city's history.

FEBRUARY: Researchers say that 84 percent of traffic accidents statewide in 1992 were caused by rude behavior behind the wheel such as following too closely, failing to yield, not paying attention and making improper turns.

APRIL: A St. Louis woman who was raped in her apartment by an intruder and sued her landlord for hedging on a promise to provide security is awarded \$500,000 by a jury.... St. Louis police ask for a \$9.5-million increase in their budget to give officers a 5-percent raise instead of the 1.5 percent awarded to other city workers.

JUNE: Cass County Sheriff Homer Foote could be ousted because of a state law that calls for the automatic forfeiture of office as a result of misconduct, without the need for any criminal conviction. Although not charged with any crimes, an 18-month grand jury investigation gives rise to a civil lawsuit against Foote, alleging that he threatened a grand jury witness, helped a car salesman to commit wire fraud, lied under oath in both Federal and state court, and fabricated evidence in criminal cases.

AUGUST: Independence police say a high-speed chase in which two men were killed when the suspect's van broadsided the car they were in was

unavoidable. Police say if they had stopped the chase one block sooner, it would not have prevented the suspects from trying to run a red light and hitting the car.... St. Louis police launch an internal investigation after the driver of a delivery van is shot by eight or nine officers. The man refused to speak with police, leading to a confrontation in which he fired one shot at officers.

SEPTEMBER: For the fourth time since 1988, the legs and torso of a woman are pulled from the Missouri River. Police are investigating whether there is any link between the latest corpse and three others.

Montana

FEBRUARY: A check-off box to fund the Drug Abuse Resistance Education program is removed from state income-tax forms because not enough taxpayers checked the box to raise the required \$20,000 minimum.

MARCH: The state office of the Drug Enforcement Administration moves after 21 years from Great Falls to Billings to be closer to the FBI field office and the U.S. Attorney's office.... Granite County Sheriff Don Dee Kennedy pleads no contest to misdemeanor assault for striking a man in November 1993.... An investigation of the Livingston County Sheriff's Office finds no evidence to support allegations that the agency mishandled funds, although the probe says that accounting methods may have been substandard.

APRIL: A group of vigilantes posts a bounty for the arrest of Garfield County Sheriff Charles Phipps, a prosecutor and a judge who processed the paperwork on the foreclosure of a wheat

farm belonging to gang leader Ralph Clark.... A 10-year-old Butte boy accused in March of fatally shooting a classmate is said to have committed the crime because other students taunted him because his mother has AIDS.... Construction begins on a new \$16-million law enforcement complex in Superior.

MAY: Butte Police Court Judge Joe Russell announces he will reduce fines by \$5 for each can of non-perishable food brought in by residents.

JUNE: Gallatin County Sheriff Bill Slaughter defends conditions in his jail and rejects criticisms that prisoners are pampered with cable TV and unlimited phone calls.... The U.S. Supreme Court invalidates the state's drug tax by ruling that states may not follow up a narcotics conviction with a tax on illegal drugs.... U.S. District Judge Charles C. Lovell rules that the Brady Law violates the 10th Amendment, which limits the Federal Government's power to delegate authority over states. The ruling came in a lawsuit filed by Ravalli County Sheriff Jay Printz who contended he had no authority to enforce the Federal gun-control law.

JULY: A state human rights commission announces that more than 20 white supremacist groups operate in Montana.... The Missouri River Drug Task Force, composed of investigators from Bozeman, Helena and Belgrade, and from Gallatin, Broadwater, Jefferson, Meagher, Madison, and Lewis and Clark counties, begins operations.

OCTOBER: Bobby Dean McDonald, who is accused of killing Great Falls Police Officer Shane Chadwick during an 11-hour standoff in September, dies of a heart attack in jail.

NOVEMBER: Karla Longmire Roche becomes Anaconda-Deer Lodge County's first female law enforcement officer.... State officials launch an investigation into the travel records and expenses of Mickey Gamble, head of the Corrections Division in the Department of Corrections and Human Services.

COMINGS AND GOINGS: Dave Ward is named Billings Police Chief in July, succeeding Wayne Inman, who resigned. Ward, a former assistant chief, is the first chief chosen from within the agency since 1978.

Nebraska

JANUARY: The Nebraska Parole Board recommends that Edward Poindexter, who was convicted of killing Omaha Police Officer Larry Minard in 1970, eventually be made eligible for release. Gov. Ben Nelson and Attorney

General Don Stenberg, who are members of the pardons board, maintain that they will not commute Poindexter's sentence.

FEBRUARY: Officials in Sarpy County expand the Safe Policy and CARE programs that target troubled youths for early intervention before they become involved in crime.

MARCH: The Omaha City Council votes down a proposed ordinance that would have leveled fines or community service to parents whose children commit crimes.

APRIL: The Nebraska State Troopers Association protests a new state ticketing policy requiring that troopers' traffic-summons totals fall within a certain percentage of response activity on their shifts.... The Midwest Guardians, a black police officers' group, opposes the re-emergence of polygraph testing as part of background checks conducted on Omaha Police Department applicants, saying they are unreliable and place too much trust in the hands of polygraph experts. The tests had been abandoned in 1982 when a city councilman said they discriminate against blacks, who exhibit more anxiety when testing for police positions.... A Federal appeals court upholds a magistrate's dismissal of an \$8 million police brutality suit against the three-member Hemmingford Police Department. Plaintiff Marvin Dyer claimed officers had used excessive force when he was arrested in 1991 for allegedly assaulting his wife and Hemmingford Police Chief James Olson.

MAY: A monument is dedicated in Omaha to 21 police officers who have been killed in the line of duty. Another monument commemorating 10 state troopers killed in the patrol's 57-year history is dedicated in Lincoln.... A routine traffic stop uncovers \$4.5 million worth of cocaine, bringing to \$20.5 million the value of drugs seized this year by the State Patrol.

JULY: State Attorney General Tim Monaghan says this month that law enforcement is losing the battle against violent crime, citing a doubling of the number of juveniles arrested for murder in the past decade.

AUGUST: A 10-bed shelter for battered women opens in Bellevue. Over 2,000 women were turned away from a 26-bed shelter in Omaha, the area's only other facility.... The Omaha Police Department adopts a new mission statement with community policing as its core.

SEPTEMBER: A University of Nebraska police officer is wounded by a man whose gun had been returned to him by university police a month earlier. Gerald Schlondorff, who had sued the university to get his weapon back, is charged with attempted murder.

OCTOBER: A committee investigating the role of a University of Nebraska-Lincoln police officer in the death of a suspect recommends additional training in human relations for UNL police and further review of the events that led to the death of a Mexican who spoke little English.

NOVEMBER: Two suspects charged in Omaha's first fatal carjacking testify against three other co-defendants in exchange for pleading guilty to second-degree murder. The other three suspects, whose ages range from 17 to 22, are later found guilty of murder.

On The Record, 1994:

"President Clinton is talking about putting 100,000 more cops out there to do this, and they are doing this without a clue to its effectiveness."

— Northwestern University Professor Wesley G. Skogan, on the lack of evaluation methods for community policing.

Nevada

JANUARY: Las Vegas police report \$250,000 missing from an evidence vault. Sgt. Michael McKim, 47, who supervised the vault, commits suicide hours after being confronted about a gambling problem.... Las Vegas Mayor Jan Jones proposes to put more police on the street as part of a 10-point program to battle rising crime.

APRIL: A report by the Clark County coroner's office finds that four of every 10 violent deaths during 1993 involved gunfire.

MAY: Avrom Finkel is found guilty by a Federal jury in Reno of helping to make and send a mail bomb to the home of state trooper Ken Gager in September 1993. Gager, 41, lost an eye and part of one arm in the blast.

JUNE: Charles Collier, a paroled sex offender, asks to be returned to jail after his presence in Fisher Springs causes protests by residents.

JULY: A state legislative subcommittee endorses two proposed crime laws that could clog the justice system with increased offenders. The first proposal would require that any child over 14 who commits three violent felonies — one involving a firearm — would automatically be tried as an adult. The second would mandate when habitual criminal laws are to be used, removing the chance for prosecutors to use them as hargaining tools.

SEPTEMBER: The U.S. Justice Department awards a \$668,000 to the Las Vegas Police Department for its "Weed and Seed" program.... Granting his wish to be "put out of misery," a Lovelock jury gives the death penalty to Michael Sonner who was convicted in the killing of Highway Patrol Trooper Carlos Borland in November 1993.

NOVEMBER: Las Vegas police say increased numbers of "thrill killings" and double murders have contributed to the leap in Clark County's homicide rate this year.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Lieut. Dennis Cobb of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department is named as a 1994-95 White House Fellow by President Clinton in June. He is the only second active-duty law enforcement officer to win appointment to the program.

New Hampshire

JANUARY: Walpole Police Chief Carl Baird, 41, kills town selectman Roger Santaw, after Santaw confronts him about improprieties in the Police Department and demands his resignation. Following the murder, Baird commits suicide.

FEBRUARY: Milford resident Sharon Parker wins a \$208,000 settlement against the Nashua Police Department and officers Francis Sheehan and James Lima, who she claimed beat her in a traffic dispute.

APRIL: The House approves a bill



"Ya gotta admire the way New Yorkers adapt to these record-low temperatures..."

New Jersey

JANUARY: In three separate incidents within one week, three state troopers are injured while their cars are parked roadside.... Port Authority Police Capt. Gordon Williams is charged with leaving his post at the Holland Tunnel to move to a new home in Woodbridge and then falsifying records to cover it up.... Mark Stahl Sr., a former New York City police officer with reputed connections to the Gambino organized crime family, pleads guilty to killing his wife in their Toms River home.... The state agrees to pay \$7 million to females and blacks denied employment as law enforcement officers in one of the largest discrimination settlements ever obtained by the U.S. Justice Department.... Michael Curcio, 41, a former Sussex police officer, is found not guilty of stealing cocaine from a police evidence locker. The verdict caps a two-year legal proceeding that led to the dissolution of the police department.

FEBRUARY: The Hell's Angels motorcycle club files suit in Newark accusing police of harassing them on highways, beating them and stealing club insignia.... Kevin Aquino, a Manalapan teen-ager who served a year's probation for molesting three children in 1991, is charged with the sex murder of a 6-year-old daughter of family friends.

MARCH: Port Authority police officials are admonished for not allowing two bomb-sniffing dogs to relieve themselves for up to 16 hours at a stretch while in indoor pens.... Municipal Court Judge Lawrence Moncher rules that Jersey City Police Sgt. John E. Laughery's death in 1992 was a result of contracting the AIDS virus during a drug bust, discrediting claims that Laughery was infected because of extramarital sex.

APRIL: The Federal Government says it will not pursue a civil rights case against former Teaneck police officer Gary Spath for the 1990 shooting death of a black teen-ager. Spath was acquitted of manslaughter by an all-white jury in state court in 1992.... After admitting in court that he had "advised" two officers to release two

young men found with a small amount of cocaine, Arthur Montenegro, the ex-police chief of South Hackensack, pleads guilty as part of a deal worked out by lawyers to spare him jail time.... West Orange Police Chief Edward Palardy is charged with tax evasion and obstructing justice in connection with his alleged failure to pay taxes on \$109,425 earned from a police studies program and asking officers to lie about it to investigators.... Prompted by a 1993 crash that killed Paramus Police Officer Vincent Brock, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration launches a test of a 1993 Ford Crown Victoria police cruiser to determine if the vehicle has a power-steering defect.

MAY: V. James Landano is freed in March after serving 18 years for the murder of Newark Police Officer John Snow during a 1976 robbery after prosecutors are criticized for deliberately withholding potentially exculpatory evidence.... The state Supreme Court rules that arbitrators had erred in two cases by awarding local police officers contracts based on countywide municipal salaries, and not pay scales in individual towns.

JUNE: George McGrath, an investigator with the Essex County Prosecutor's office, is sentenced to three years probation for selling confidential FBI records to the owner of a security firm.... A Gloucester County grand jury concludes that Glassboro Police Officer Peter Amico, who is white, shot and killed Eltarmaine Sanders, a 14-year-old black teen-ager, in self-defense during an encounter in April.... The Port Authority Lieutenants' Benevolent Association files a complaint against Police Director Charles Knox for violating ethics regulations because Knox allegedly asked PA police for help in booking a flight.

JULY: Over three tons of cocaine with an estimated value of \$1 billion is seized at Port Newark-Elizabeth in what is said to be the largest seizure of the drug in state history.... Police in the primarily white town of Pennsauken abandon their plan to randomly stop cars coming from mostly black and Hispanic Camden.... A Newark Star-Ledger-Eagleton poll finds that 80 percent of state residents favor allocating funds to hire more police to fight crime, 79 percent favor mandatory life

sentences for three-time offenders, and 72 percent support the increased use of the death penalty.... The state Supreme Court rules that a defendant must have a "high level" position in a drug ring to qualify as a kingpin, which qualifies a defendant for a life sentence with no parole for at least 25 years.

AUGUST: The state Supreme Court unanimously rules imposing stiffer penalties for those who sell drugs that kill users is constitutional.... While state residents were the victims of fewer crimes last year, State Police officials report that crimes were increasingly violent and were more likely to have been committed by teen-agers.... A Federal undercover operation aimed at preventing the Lucchese crime family from opening an import-export company to smuggle heroin and cocaine is sabotaged when a New York Transit Police officer tips off a ringleader. Nine men are charged in a 51-count indictment, but officials say more arrests could have been made if the operation hadn't been compromised.

SEPTEMBER: Officers hired under the state's "Safe and Secure Communities Act" may have to be laid off because a \$75 fine imposed on all criminal and disorderly conduct convictions generated only about one-third of the \$6 million it was supposed to raise.

OCTOBER: Raritan officials approve a disorderly conduct ordinance that includes penalties for swearing in public, but Police Chief Joseph Sferra says he'll be damned if he'll enforce it.

NOVEMBER: Gov. Christine Todd Whitman signs legislation that requires convicted sex offenders to register with law enforcement officials upon their release from prison so that police can notify neighborhoods, schools and other institutions about their presence in the community. The package of laws is known as "Megan's Law" in memory of Megan Kanka, a 7-year-old Hamilton girl who was raped and murdered in July, allegedly by a twice-convicted sex offender.

DECEMBER: The mysterious serial bomber who has targeted universities, professors, airline executives and computer experts in a 16-year reign of terror that has killed one person and maimed several others is the prime suspect in the death of an advertising executive who is killed when he opens a package in the kitchen of his North Caldwell home. Authorities say they know of no motive in the death of Thomas Mosser, an executive at a Manhattan advertising firm. A nationwide alert is declared because investigators say the "Unabomber" often strikes again within days of an initial attack.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Middle Town Police Officer David Douglass is shot to death in April. Chung Ho, 49, is charged with robbing and setting fire to a home in Middle Town and killing Douglass.... Carl A. Williams, a 30-



Williams

year veteran of the State Police, is named Superintendent on June 9. Williams, a former commandant of the State Police Training Academy, says his short-term goal for the busy agency is to increase recruitment and training.

New Mexico

JANUARY: The state Senate passes a bill that bars people under age 18 from possessing a handgun in virtually any circumstance.

FEBRUARY: Gov. Bruce King is expected to sign a bill that would add at least 30 years to the sentences of three-time violent felons.

MARCH: Albuquerque police blow up over 300 guns that had been exchanged for concert tickets... A dawn-to-dusk Border Patrol blockade along the Mexican border causes a drop of 20 percent in walk-in deliveries at Memorial Medical Center in Las Cruces... The state Supreme Court broadens the range of damages that juries can award to family members whose loved ones have been injured or killed and permitted spouses to sue for loss of companionship.

APRIL: Albuquerque residents criticize a fundraising raffle held by the Fraternal Order of Police, in which the prize was a semiautomatic pistol.

MAY: Rewards of up to \$500 are offered in Albuquerque by Crime Stoppers for convictions of graffiti vandals as part of "Paint the Town Day."

JUNE: Critics of Santa Fe Judge Tom Fiorino's policy of forgiving parking fines each Thanksgiving in exchange for donations of food to the poor say the act is costing the city \$1 million that could be used for parking lots... A poll by the Albuquerque Journal shows that 39 percent of New Mexico voters identify crime as the No. 1 issue facing the state, outpacing employment and the economy.

AUGUST: Statistics on Albuquerque's new 11 P.M. to 6 A.M. weekday curfew for juveniles show that only one in five crimes committed by teens occur between those hours.

SEPTEMBER: Two young suspects in a cross-country murder spree that left at least three people dead are arrested when they are discovered hiding in a Santa Fe drainage ditch. The string of killings allegedly committed by Eric Elliot, 16, and Lewis E. Gilbert, 22, began in Ohio and continued through Missouri and Oklahoma.

OCTOBER: Federal authorities offer assistance in a state investigation of more than two dozen cattle mutilations that occurred over the summer in which the animals' sex organs, anus and sometimes tongues were removed... Santa Fe police cruisers are declared no-smoking zones, ending a two-year exemption to a ban on smoking in city vehicles.

NOVEMBER: Hugo Rodriguez, a

discharged FBI agent, sues the agency for \$250,000, charging he was discriminated against because he is Latino.

COMINGS AND GOINGS: Darel Kerby, director of adult prisons for the state Department of Corrections, resigns in September after being accused of soliciting sex from a female undercover police officer.

New York

JANUARY: Trooper Edward Pilus, 44, becomes the sixth State Police officer arrested in connection with a widening evidence-tampering scandal when he is accused of faking a fingerprint in a 1991 carjacking case. He is convicted and sentenced in October to a prison term of up to eight years... The FBI reports that 937 people were slain in New York City in the first six months of 1993 — more than in the next two highest ranking cities combined... Gov. Mario M. Cuomo unveils anti-crime initiatives that include ending parole for rapists and repeat offenders, requiring firearms training for gun-license applicants, creating a task force to investigate gun traffickers in New York City and outlawing gun clips that hold more than 10 bullets... NYNEX brings back rotary dialing to outdoor pay phones in New York City to prevent drug dealers from paging customers or associates... The New York City Police Department begins distributing trading cards for kids that depict police officers as role models... New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani re-examines the Police Department's community-policing effort with an eye toward refocusing the initiative away from its social service aspects... A survey of 12,000 students, teachers, school officials and parents finds that one in five students carries a gun, knife or other weapon to school... A police impersonation unit is formed by the New York City Police Department to catch criminals posing as police officers... New York City Police Commissioner William Bratton orders that officers at risk for suicide who seek psychological counseling may turn in their weapons instead of being placed on modified assignment.

FEBRUARY: The New York City Patrolmen's Benevolent Association files a \$1.15-billion lawsuit against the Nation of Islam, alleging that the group conspired to injure eight police officers in a January melee at a Harlem mosque... More than 26,000 law enforcement personnel in New York become eligible for insurance coverage for on-the-job exposure to the virus that causes AIDS... The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey reports it paid a record \$29.6 million in overtime to officers in 1993, much of it incurred because of the 1993 terrorist bombing of the World Trade Center, which the agency oversees... New



At a Dec. 16 news conference at New York police headquarters, U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno announces a plan to help departments pay for new equipment that would free more officers for patrol. Reno said the \$200-million program, called Cops More, will cover up to 75 percent of the cost of buying computers or hiring civilians to do clerical work now done by uniformed personnel. (Wide World Photos)

York City police arrest Officer Ronald Murgo Jr., 26, who they believe may be the "Pillowcase Fonder," named because of his practice of placing a pillowcase over female victims before he fondles them... Increased personnel and funding are credited for an 11-percent drop in New York City subway crime in 1993 and an overall 35.8-percent drop since 1990... Drug-related arrests are reported to have risen 14 percent since New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani took office Jan. 1... New York City Police Commissioner William Bratton says that getting illegal weapons off the street will be a top police priority. The department's strategy includes a computer to match guns used in more than one crime and promoting guns-for-goods programs.

MARCH: The state Court of Appeals — the state's highest court — rules that prosecutors must prove that drug-trafficking suspects knew the weight of the drug they are charged with selling... The New York City Council passes a bill that would allow Police Commissioner William Bratton to demote errant officers, suspend them for up to a year, or fine them \$25,000... The state Court of Appeals unanimously endorses the investigative and evidentiary use of DNA testing.

APRIL: New York City Police round up 216 juveniles in the department's first anti-truancy sweep... New York state files suit against the Federal Government seeking reimbursement for billions of dollars spent on illegal immigrants... The New York City Police Department and the FBI form a special task force to crack down on a loose-knit gang of Dominicans responsible for the home invasion-style robberies of more than 500 Dominican business owners... Police Department statis-

tics show reported incidents of violent crime in New York City fell by 4 percent overall during 1993... The Secret Service reports the New York City borough of Queens is the hottest area in the country for counterfeiting, with some \$2.3 million in bogus bills circulating annually... A decision by Port Authority police officials to defer for up to a year some 82,000 hours of in-service training for officers sparks angry criticism from police unions... New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani announces an overhaul of the Police Department's response to domestic violence, including assigning a police officer and a detective in each of the city's 75 precincts to track domestic abuse cases.

MAY: A survey by the New York Daily News finds that of nearly 35,000 petty criminals in New York City who are sentenced to community service, only 66 percent ever show up to be assigned work... Harrison police Lieut. Herman Diller is sentenced to 60 days in jail and five years probation for embezzling \$44,423 in union dues while treasurer of the Harrison Police Association... A threatened lawsuit by the New York City Transit Police Benevolent Association forces Mayor Rudolph Giuliani to scrap plans to merge the city's three largest police agencies. Instead, Giuliani will combine parts of the city and housing police forces first and work on adding transit later... Mount Vernon police Lieut. Robert A. Astorino, Det. James A. Garcia and Officer Frank Laura are captured on videotape stealing over \$10,000 of what they believed was drug money that was actually planted by FBI agents as part of a sting operation... New York City Police Commissioner William Bratton orders a review of policies and training for the handling of violent suspects, following the in-custody death in April of Ernest Sayon, 22, who died of asphyxiation while his hands were cuffed behind him. In December, a grand jury declines to file charges against police after finding no evidence of criminal wrongdoing in Sayon's death... More uniformed New York City Transit police officers are riding the subways, enforcing everything from felonies to fare evasions, in a two-month pilot program known as COBRA (Cops on Board to Respond and Assist). The nation's first statewide midnight basketball league has its first tip-off in

New York City... The New York City Daily News reports lawsuits brought against New York City and its police officers have cost more than \$70 million to settle since 1989... Colin Hyde, 23, waives extradition in Denver and will be returned to New York to face second-degree murder charges in the death of off-duty State Police Investigator Ricky Parsian, 34, in Oneonta... The family of Miguel Rodriguez, who was fatally shot by a Suffolk county police officer, files a \$25-million wrongful death lawsuit. Police officials say after a car chase, Rodriguez was shot by Officer Scott Welshimer after Rodriguez, instead of putting his hands up, reached down and was shot.

JUNE: Serial killer Joel Rifkin is sentenced to the maximum sentence — 25 years to life — for the murder of Tiffany Bresciani, 22. Rifkin has confessed to 17 other murders in the New York area... Joseph and John Gaminho are sentenced to 15 years in prison for running a worldwide heroin-smuggling ring from a Brooklyn coffee shop... New York City Police Commissioner William Bratton announces the formation of a special task force to track down violent predators wanted for sex crimes, murders, assaults and burglaries... Harsh winter weather is credited for January's 18-percent drop in crime... Gov. Cuomo is expected to sign a bill requiring police to arrest suspected spouse abusers... A New York City Police Department report finds that police fired nearly 100 more bullets at suspects in 1993 but hit fewer targets than the year before. Only 19 percent of the bullets fired at perpetrators hit their target. In gun-fights where police and assailants were less than three feet apart, only 20 of 68 shots hit their targets... Eight New York City police recruits who were fired in April because their body-fat content exceeded department guidelines take their case to the city's Human Rights Commission claiming discrimination... A report on the New York City Police Department by state Comptroller Carl McCall shows that most of 1,300 civilians hired between February 1991 and June 1993 did not replace deskbound officers as planned, but allowed city officials to eliminate 1,188 civilian jobs paid for with other funds... A study by the state Division of Criminal Justice Services finds that assault weapons and pistols with large-

On The Record, 1994:

"These changes are intended to do one thing. Get this department, shake it up, shake off the lethargy, shake off the drift and passivity and laissez faire that I sense in this organization."

— New York Police Commissioner William Bratton, after purging the upper ranks to bring in younger blood.

New York

capacity magazines were responsible for nearly 25 percent of killings in New York City in which guns were recovered

JULY: In its annual report on torture and political oppression, Amnesty International criticizes the New York City Police Department, citing the deaths of several suspects in police custody in 1993.... The U.S. Attorney's office in Manhattan reports it seized \$50 million in assets in 1993 — \$17 million more than its annual budget.... A report on violence in New York City Schools during the first part of the academic year shows a 41-increase in rapes, robberies, assaults and drug offenses over the same period in 1993.... New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani and Police Commissioner William Bratton announce a plan to crack down on "quality of life" crimes, including cracking down on public drinking and urination, prostitution and other minor offenses.... The Legislature approves a DNA testing and data base program, but rejects a "three strikes" sentencing law.... The Mollen Commission investigating New York City police corruption issues its final report, recommending the creation of an outside agency with broad investigatory powers to oversee the department's corruption-fighting efforts.

AUGUST: Former Mount Vernon police Lieut. Robert A. Astorino, Det. James A. Garcia and Officer Frank Lauria plead guilty to Federal charges of stealing \$10,000 in an FBI sting operation. Each is sentenced in October to prison terms of one year and a day.... Some state troopers assigned to patrol the New York State Thruway begin using notebook computers that allow instant communications with command posts and access to criminal records.... Over 300 Asian-American law enforcement agents form the Supreme Council of Asians in Law Enforcement to fight discrimination and put Asian-American officers in the front lines in the battle against organized crime groups.... Gov. Cuomo signs a bill that bars any mention of a rape victim's attire during trial.

SEPTEMBER: An incident in which a New York City police dispatcher is murdered in his apartment after the

"The Quakers used to have a prayer, 'Lord, help me to shut my mouth.' The Police Chief hasn't learned that prayer."

— The Rev. Saul S. Williams of Newburgh, N.Y., on the city's blunt-speaking police chief, Christopher Gershel.

911 system failed to bring up his address prompts a \$156-million upgrade that will give the caller's address and apartment number.... New York City police officials try to determine whether sworn personnel are being used for custodial duties that could be done more cheaply by civilians.... Motorists accused of driving with a blood-alcohol level of .10 or higher will have their licenses suspended for at least 30 days under a law signed by Gov. Cuomo.... A survey by the New York City Police Department finds that nearly 25 percent of the agency's 31,600 officers made no arrests at all in the first seven months of 1994, with an additional 47 percent racking up fewer than two arrests.... An undercover New York City Transit Police officer who was critically wounded by another officer in a subway station shootout says he was shot twice in the back in the "friendly fire" incident. Officer Desmond Robinson says he does not recall forgiving Officer Peter DelDebbio for the shooting in a highly publicized bedside meeting between the two just days after the Aug. 22 incident.... Fourteen more police officers, including two sergeants, assigned to a New York City precinct battered by an ongoing drug-corruption scandal are arrested, bringing to 29 the number of officers implicated in the scandal.... Three brothers who owned a midtown Manhattan pizza parlor are among 79 people arrested in New York and Italy and charged with trafficking millions of dollars worth of cocaine and heroin.... Det. John Gaw of the New York City Police Department's Public Morals Division is charged with tipping off Chinatown gang leaders about raids and undercover probes in exchange for thousands of dollars in bribes.... Salvatore "Sammy the Bull" Gravano, former underboss of the Gambino organized crime family, is sentenced to five years in prison and three years probation. Gravano, who

admitted to participating in 19 murders, helped the government convict 37 mob figures, including Gambino boss John Gotti.

OCTOBER: New York state tops the nation in the number of crimes committed with assault weapons, according to a Federal report that says the number of such crimes jumped 78 percent from 1990 to 1993.... A state Supreme Court judge ruled that New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani must receive the approval of City Council and the Legislature before the Housing Authority Police Department can be merged with the city police force.... New York City police officials say the city will probably experience a 15.8-percent drop in homicide in 1994.... Federal drug agents arrest Peter Galletti who allegedly ran the New York City's No. 1 heroin distribution ring for 20 years.... New York City police officials plan to devise new programs to stanch a rash of officer suicides. A recent Police Foundation report cites personal problems, substance abuse and depression, not job-related stress, as the major reasons for the suicides. By year's end, the city sets a new record, with 12 police suicides.

NOVEMBER: Fourteen-year-old Eric Smith is sentenced to the maximum of nine years to life in prison for the August murder of a 4-year-old boy.

DECEMBER: Brooklyn District Attorney Charles Hynes says that one of three teen-agers indicted in the Dec. 2 murder of Police Officer Raymond Cannon during a botched robbery could face only up to nine years in prison because he was 15 at the time of the killing. Hynes wants the law changed so that all youthful defendants can be tried and sentenced as adults.

COMINGS & GOINGS: New York City Police Officer Nicholas Demu-

tiis, 31, is killed in January when he used his car to block the path of a suspected crack dealer speeding away in a stolen car.... New York City Assistant Chief John Timoney is promoted to Chief of Department—the agency's top uniformed position.... Howard Leary, who served as police commissioner in both New York City and Philadelphia, dies of congestive heart failure Jan. 31.... New York City Police Officer Sean McDonald is killed March 16 when he interrupts a robbery in progress.... Harrison Police Chief Albert Klein is suspended in April one day after Town Supervisor Phillip Mar-raccini names a new Police Commission chairman. Town officials call the move political vengeance since Mar-raccini's brother, a Harrison police officer, was wrongly accused of misconduct in 1992 and successfully won a civil rights suit against the town.... Rye Police Commissioner Anthony J. Schenbri, 51, steps down in April to become New York City's Corrections Commissioner, succeeding Catherine M. Abate.... New York City Police Lieut. Joyce Stephens becomes the department's first black female captain in April and Deputy Insp. Gertrude LaForgia is promoted to assistant chief.... New York City Police Officer Jose Perez is killed in April when a police van in which he was riding collides with another police vehicle.... Newburgh Police Chief Christopher Gershel is suspended on May 9 after being accused of using his car and office phones to make nearly \$1,400 in personal calls.... Mount Vernon Police Commissioner Clyde A. Isley is fired May 31 by Mayor Ronald A. Blackwood. Isley says his firing may have resulted from his failure to inform the Mayor about a Federal investigation into police corruption.... After posing nude in Playboy magazine, New York City Police Officer Carol Shaya is transferred from patrol duties to a desk job in July.... New York City Police Officer Andre McDougal is sentenced to a year in prison for taking \$10,000 in bribes from undercover narcotics agents posing as drug dealers.... Former New York City police officer Michael Garcia is convicted in September of killing a woman in 1993 while he was off duty and under the influence of drugs and alcohol.... A family argument ends in death for New York City police Sgt. Douglas Soorko, when he is shot and killed in September by his brother, Steven, also a New York City police officer.... Michael Julian, chief of personnel for the New York City Police Department, retires in October to become chief of security of Rockefeller Center.... The highest-ranking black police official in New York City, First Deputy Commissioner David Scott, retires in October and is succeeded by Chief of Department John Timoney.... Former Goshen Police Chief Edward Dykshoorn is sentenced to a one-year jail sentence in November for getting drunk at an FBI training program and causing a traffic accident that left a motorist paralyzed in June.

North Carolina

JANUARY: A change in a Greensboro city ordinance allows beggars to continue to panhandle as long as they are not aggressive.... Police find no explosive devices following a bomb threat that forced the evacuation of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety building in Raleigh.

MARCH: An examination of state prison records and teacher certification records in Charlotte reveals that 11 teachers and one principal are ex-convicts whose crimes included rape, child molestation and assault with a deadly weapon.... Henry Louis Wallace, 28, who admitted to strangling at least 10 female acquaintances is charged March 13 in Charlotte with 10 counts of murder, amid charges that police failed to link the killings because the victims were poor black women.

MAY: Raleigh officials report that the blood samples of 12,000 prisoners convicted of sexual, violent and other offenses will be taken by the end of the summer to create a DNA database.

JUNE: Younger, tougher inmates at the Guilford County jail prompt officials to give prison guards access to shotguns and pepper gas. They hadn't been armed in 54 years.

AUGUST: Gov. Jim Hunt asks the Parole Commission to accept videotaped statements from victims. Hunt made the decision after meeting with Betty Benton, who walked 200 miles to draw attention to crime victims rights after her son was murdered.

SEPTEMBER: A Paterson, N.J., police sergeant is killed while taking a race-car driving course in Rockingham. Sgt. Timothy O'Brien, 43, a pursuit driving instructor, was killed in a crash at North Carolina Motor Speedway.

OCTOBER: The first survey of violence in schools shows that two-third of the 4,885 crimes that occurred in state's schools were for weapon, drug possession or minor assaults on employees.... Barbara Yeazel is charged with the shooting death of her husband, Hope Mills police Sgt. Ronald Yeazel, whose body is discovered in his patrol car Sept. 26.

North Dakota

FEBRUARY: A council for abused women announces domestic violence reports statewide increased statewide by 17 percent during 1993, to 5,786. Forty percent of the cases involved alcohol.

APRIL: Four oil paintings by Leonard Peltier, who is serving life in prison for killing two FBI agents, are among some 60 works offered at an auction in Grand Forks to benefit Native American medical students.

JUNE: U.S. Senator Bryon White holds a hearing to investigate Federal efforts at curbing child abuse on Native American reservations.



The first class of 625 newly sworn officers to graduate from a cooperative program between the Puerto Rico Police Department and John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York await the receipt of their hard-earned associate's degrees at a Nov. 30 graduation. The class elected to graduate in traditional caps and gowns, with their police uniforms underneath. An accreditation report on the cooperative program said it was "innovative and should be replicated worldwide."

(Rob Pignatello)

JULY: A state report shows that most residents overestimate how much alcohol they can consume before becoming legally drunk, contributing to more drunken-driving accidents.

SEPTEMBER: In an effort to eliminate duplication, the Eddy County Sheriff's Department in New Rockford assumes the responsibilities of police departments here and in Sheyenne.

NOVEMBER: A survey finds that 65 percent of state residents favor the new Federal anti-crime law's ban on 19 kinds of semiautomatic assault weapons, while 60 percent said a candidate's stand on gun control would be a factor in their voting decisions.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Casselton Police Chief Gerald Barnes resigns in April, making good on his threat to leave if a second officer was not hired.

Ohio

FEBRUARY: The Highway Patrol seizes 1,300 pounds of marijuana from a tractor-trailer that had been stopped for following another vehicle too closely.... The House passes a bill that would make the shooting of a police dog a felony

MARCH: William Gray, 42, is sentenced to up to 25 years in prison for felonious sexual penetration for assaulting a woman after saying the word "sex" to her and making her pass out. The victim said she suffered from conversion hysteria, a psychological problem that makes her faint at the sound or sight of sex-related words and that Gray knew of this condition.... Police report the number of gang members in Toledo increased 80 percent in the last year... A judge dismissed charges against a 12-year-old girl who confessed to murdering her baby cousin by drowning him in a bucket of bleach and water when he was 3 years old.

APRIL: A 7-year-old Cincinnati boy is arrested by police on charges related to the alleged distribution of crack cocaine.... Mark Pollack, 37, an inmate at the Warren Correctional Institution in Lebanon, sues for the right to wear a bra, perfume and makeup and to be called Susan Mane. William Beals Jr., 48, a white police officer in the Toledo suburb of Oregon, who was charged with shooting a 6-year-old black child in the knee last year, pleads no contest to a charge of negligent assault. Beals says he accidentally shot Christopher Bell after Bell and another child threw rocks in his pool.... A Federal jury awards \$200,000 to a white Cleveland police officer. Joseph Paskvan maintained that he was denied a promotion to sergeant based on his race.

MAY: University of Toledo officials promise to add more police protection after one male and three female students charge they were raped and beaten by two armed men in a 28-hour period... A jointly conducted drug sweep by the Butler County Sheriff's Department and the Hamilton Police Department results in 18 arrests and 22 indictments on charges of trafficking in or abusing crack cocaine

JUNE: A six-month suspension against Columbus Judge William Millard is lifted by a state judicial commission. Millard was suspended in March for

throwing out charges against a man accused of raping an 11-year-old girl because a witness in the case was 20 minutes late getting to court.

JULY: Toledo Mayor Carty Finkbeiner donates \$5,700 to save the Toledo Police Little League, a ball team that helps keep youngsters out of trouble. Another \$1,000 is donated by U.S. Representative Marcy Kaptur.... A ban on semiautomatic assault weapons is struck down by a Federal appeals court in Columbus.... Cleveland police chase off individuals offering prospective participants in the city's gun-buyback program twice the amount for weapons.... Nineteen students begin classes under a program in which they agree to serve two years as prison guards in exchange for a tuition-free associate's degree.

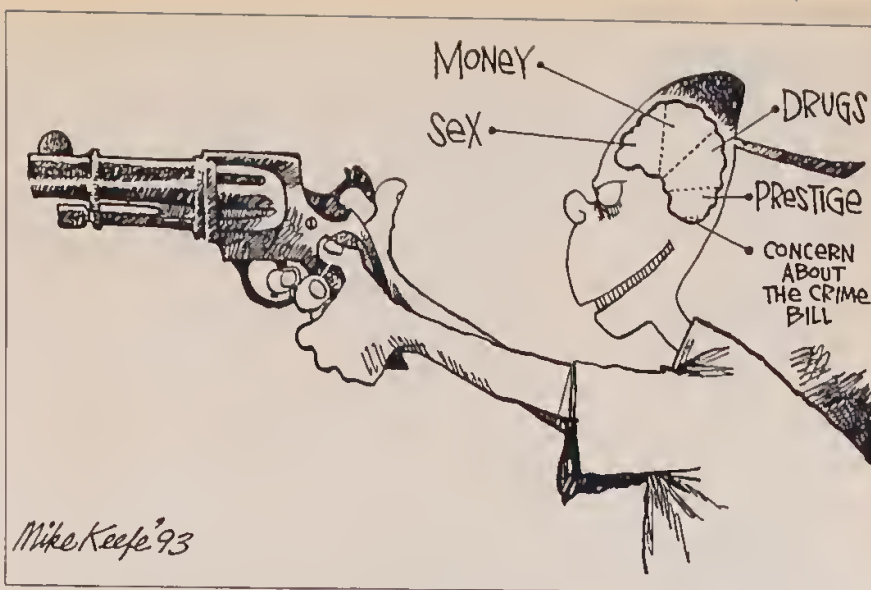
AUGUST: Four Columbus police recruits are fired after one lied about involvement in a shooting in which the victim was wounded in the leg and three others conspired to cover up the details.... The management of a private apartment complex in Euclid requires prospective tenants to prove they are drug-free by submitting to analysis before they are offered leases.

SEPTEMBER: A three-month sting operation that involved a mail offer of increased welfare benefits or tax refunds draws a total of 621 fugitives to Cleveland, where they are arrested.... A 16-year-old Cincinnati youth is charged after keeping a SWAT team at bay for hours with a toy gun that officers believed was a sawed-off shotgun.... Eighty-one weapons, including knives, guns and an ice pick, are confiscated from visitors to the Butler County Courthouse in the first week of a stepped-up security effort.... Prosecutors decline to charge Dayton Police Officer Daniel Bell with vehicular homicide after Bell struck and killed a pedestrian in August. Bell, who was off duty at the time, pleads innocent to drug abuse charges.... The Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority loses \$2-million in Federal funding that would have been used to pay for more police officers because a grant proposal arrived one hour past the deadline.

OCTOBER: Four homeless men file suit in a Federal court alleging that Cleveland police remove the homeless from commercial districts and drop them off in remote neighborhoods.

NOVEMBER: One person is killed and four others are injured when a man in camouflage garb enters a Wickliffe school and opens fire with a rifle.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Louis Narducci, the Executive Commander of Cleveland's Regional Transit Authority Police Department, resigns in February after being suspended by Chief James K. Joyce on charges including violation of rules, unbecoming conduct, unsatisfactory performance, dissemination of information and breach of confidentiality.... Springfield Township Police Chief Paul Huffman retires in March after a 34-year law enforcement career.... Garfield Heights Police Sgt. Dennis Gilvar, 40, is shot to death by an allegedly drunken suspect who had demanded to spend more time with his 8-year-old daughter, who was in his ex-wife's custody.... Lorain Police Chief Craig Casteel is relieved of duty in October and placed on indefinite, paid administrative leave for treatment of stress. Capt. Cel Rivera is named as interim head of the Police Department.



Oklahoma

JANUARY: Oklahoma City police Sgt. Michael Howell faces charges of forgery for signing the name of a judge on arrest warrants.

FEBRUARY: Muskogee authorities recover six bundles of marijuana dumped by a small plane being pursued by Customs Service aircraft.... Gov. David Walters signs a bill requiring suspects of some violent crimes to submit DNA samples to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation.

APRIL: The Oklahoma Bureau of Investigation reports the state's 273 murders in 1993 represent a 30.6-percent rise over 1992.... U.S. Justice Department figures show Oklahoma has the nation's highest incarceration rate, with 506 of every 100,000 residents behind bars.

MAY: State lawmakers consider a truth-in-sentencing bill which, while ensuring that criminals serve most of their time, could also mean more prison overcrowding.

JULY: After his pepper gas canister fails to operate, Tulsa Police Officer Edward Buckspan shoots and kills Randy Leon Smith, who tried to attack him with a weightlifting bar. Police and the Tulsa chapter of the NAACP probe the incident.... Altus police and community leaders collect guns worth \$100 in credit to be used for the funerals of two teen-agers shot to death in a gang-related fight.

AUGUST: A lineup room and two other rooms are used as courtrooms while crews remove asbestos and make other renovations to the Tulsa municipal courthouse.

SEPTEMBER: An Oklahoma Highway Patrol plane is hit by a bullet as it searches for a marijuana field in Okmulgee. The pilot lands the plane safely... A new law allows Tulsa jurors the option of donating their \$12.50 a day stipend to fund child abuse prevention programs.

NOVEMBER: The Tulsa Police Department's Domestic Violence Unit became operational after a year of planning.... Oklahoma City Police Chief Sam Gonzales appeals to the public for new leads in the murders of five women found stabbed to death in 1992.... The state is expected to use a provision of

the new Federal anti-crime act to protect itself from an anticipated lawsuit to reduce its prison population. The provision prohibits class-action suits by inmates for that purpose, requiring instead that individual inmates demonstrate how alleged crowding has caused them to suffer.

Oregon

FEBRUARY: Lane County begins using six electronic surveillance devices to ensure that high-risk crime suspects stay home until trial. Suspects must answer questions by phone in front of a video camera several times a day.... Criminal charges are revived by the state Court of Appeals against Salem Police Officer Daniel Begli, who was accused of improperly touching women during searches in 1989

MARCH: Russell Obrenski, 49, is charged with sexually assaulting a 4-year-old girl in Eugene, four months after he was released from prison where he served for rape and murder convictions.... Springfield police suspend an investigation into what was apparently a drug dispute in March because Steve Shockley, 40, refused to say who tortured him with a razor, bound him with barbed wire and pushed him into a river.

MAY: Portland launches its second "Ceasefire Oregon" gun-buyback program in which gun owners can trade weapons for \$50 vouchers

JUNE: Unusually tight security measures are taken at the Washington County Courthouse in preparation for the trial of Robert G. McClure, a 46-year-old Hell's Angel charged with murdering four people in 1977. A large contingent of bikers is expected in town for the trial.

AUGUST: The Portland City Council approves the "special duty for second employers" provision of a contract between the city and the 950-member Portland Police Association. Police can now moonlight and wear police uniforms on private security jobs.

OCTOBER: Recidivism rates for prisoners in the state have dropped sharply since 1991, from 41 percent to 46.7 percent, a decrease that some parole officers believe reflects procedural changes making it more difficult to send offenders back to prison... The

Warm Springs tribal confederation revives the ancient tradition of whipping to punish a teen-ager when a 17-year-old girl is given five strokes with a belt on her backside in the presence of her family as punishment for several offenses, including repeatedly running away

Pennsylvania

JANUARY: A report by the state Commission on Corrections Planning says the state can either offer alternative sentencing for non-violent offenders or spend \$4 billion in 20 years on new prisons.

FEBRUARY: State Police begin using 15 animated robots dressed in police uniform to teach elementary schoolchildren about topics ranging from personal safety to the dangers of substance abuse.

MARCH: John Stanfa, the reputed Philadelphia mob boss, is arrested along with 11 underlings this month on federal racketeering charges.... A study released by the Journal of the American Medical Association shows fire-arms-related injuries in Philadelphia jumped by 179 percent from 1987 to 1990.

APRIL: State Senator Boh Rohns unveils a proposal that would require all county probation and parole officers who carry guns to receive fire-arms training.

MAY: Advocates for rape victims express outrage after the state Supreme Court rules that a woman must be physically threatened into having sex before a rape charge can be sustained. The case involved a female college student who repeatedly said "no" to another student's advances but did not physically resist. The ruling prompts an overhaul of sex crime laws that is approved by the House in October

JUNE: Twelve reputed mobsters arrested in March in Philadelphia on Federal racketeering charges declare themselves indigent and ask for court-appointed lawyers. Observers see this as a clear sign of the Mafia's decline, noting that in the past the mob usually paid the legal fees of its soldiers

JULY: The Franklinton Borough council voids a 1982 law requiring all heads of households to own a gun and

Pennsylvania

ammunition.... Two women charge a Philadelphia police officer with rape and attempted rape in a Federal civil rights suit is filed against the City of Philadelphia. Named as a defendant is Police Officer Kevin Powell, who was suspended in June with intent to dismiss after less than a year on the force.... Theodore Dixon, 41, a former McKeesport police officer, is charged with trying to hire his former partner to kill Paula Cauley, his ex-girlfriend.

AUGUST: Reading police arrest an 11-year-old boy for selling heroin "like a pro." He is believed to be the youngest person ever arrested in the city on drug charges.

OCTOBER: Gov. Casey signs a bill that requires all colleges and universities to disclose daily reports of campus crime, beginning Jan. 13, 1995.... Kenneth Withers, an FBI agent formerly assigned to the Philadelphia office, pleads guilty to charges of stealing 50 kilos of cocaine and heroin from an evidence locker to set up a mail-order narcotics business.

NOVEMBER: Seven operators on a police emergency line in Philadelphia who took calls the night a teen-ager was beaten to death on the steps of a church will be disciplined for mishandling the calls, Mayor Edward G. Rendell says. Tapes of the calls made as the teen-ager was beaten to death show that operators were impatient and rude with some callers and took about 40 minutes after the first of about 20 calls to send police officers. Once notified, police arrived on the scene in five minutes.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Philadelphia's Police Advisory Commission names ex-FBI agent Charles P. Kluge Jr. as its executive director in July.

Rhode Island

JANUARY: The East Providence police union votes on a tentative contract

agreement calling for a 3-percent raise in 1994 and 5 percent in 1995.... The Scituate Police Department announces a program in which any type of weapon, including blackjacks, knives, brass knuckles and military souvenirs can be traded for lottery tickets.

MARCH: The state receives \$1.9 million from the U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance to fight violent and drug-related crime by expanding drug treatment and community policing.

SEPTEMBER: The nation's first "gun court," established in Providence by the state Legislature to expedite the adjudication of gun-related offenses, opens with 60 cases already on the docket. The court, which is expected to handle an estimated 300 to 500 gun-related cases a year, may be expanded statewide if successful.

OCTOBER: State Attorney General Jeffrey Pine unveils a more aggressive approach toward domestic abuse that includes the arrest of the "primary aggressor" as the preferred response.... One of four New York City men who traveled to Providence to rob a warehouse they believed held \$2.5 million in cocaine is killed in a gunfight with Federal and local law enforcement officials during a drug sting operation.

NOVEMBER: The Superior Court upholds the right of a convicted child molester to starve himself to death. Stephen Senecal agrees to accept liquid nourishment until the state decides whether to appeal the ruling.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Providence Patrolman Steven Shaw, 27 is killed during a robbery investigation in February when the suspect jumps out of a closet and shot him in the head. Police then shoot and kill suspect Corey Fields. Shaw is the first Providence police officer killed in the line of duty in 70 years.

South Carolina

JANUARY: Trooper Paul Crober, 31, is fired after admitting to having sex with an 18-year-old high school girl he had stopped for speeding.



Craig Price, who brutally murdered four people at age 15, then became the focus of a nationwide public awareness campaign when his release from juvenile detention appeared imminent as he approached his 21st birthday. (He was subsequently sentenced to seven more years in prison for assaulting a guard.)

(Providence Journal-Bulletin)

FEBRUARY: Georgetown police investigate the circumstances surrounding the shooting and critical wounding of Deputy Police Chief Spencer Guerry, 35, following a traffic stop last month. David Hill, 29, faces charges.

MARCH: The Highway Patrol seizes 340 pounds of marijuana during a traffic stop — the largest amount ever seized by the agency.... The state Education Department reports that while burglary, vandalism, aggravated assault and kidnapping incidents have declined in state schools, incidents involving weapons have increased slightly.... Nine Lexington County sheriffs sue for more overtime pay, claiming they receive less compensation than other county employees.

APRIL: A clothing-donation program is set up by the South Carolina Victim Assistance Network in March after Dorchester County residents protest a judge's approval of \$295 to buy a suit for a defendant later convicted of murder.

MAY: Bernard Stacy Jackson is sentenced to death for the 1991 murder of state Trooper Marvin Titus, 28.... The Anderson Juvenile Parole Board adopts new guidelines that will keep juveniles convicted of serious crimes in prison longer than those found guilty of non-violent offenses.

JUNE: U.S. Senator Ernest Hollings announces that a Federal grant of \$1.5 million will be disbursed to state crime victims and survivors for medical expenses and other aid.... A former North Charleston police officer, Edward Carl Frazier, 35, is sentenced to a year in prison for accidentally shooting and killing his partner, James Howard Simmons, Jr., 29. Frazier had been drinking heavily and toying with his gun at a convention.

OCTOBER: State officials report that the number of hate crimes dropped to 10 for the first half of 1994, compared to 32 in the same period last year. Whites are victims in more cases than any other group, according to the State Law Enforcement Division.

South Dakota

MARCH: Residents of Belle Fource are warned about counterfeit currency after a phony \$100 bill turns up at a local bank.

JULY: Citizens for a Crime-Free South Dakota suggest transcendental meditation as a way to reduce tension and stress in prisons. Corrections Secretary Lynne Delano says the cost of such a program is prohibitive.

AUGUST: Thomas E. Sheldon, a 40-year-old Federal parole violator, becomes the first man to be captured by the Violent Offender Task Force. The task force, made up of members of the Pennington County Sheriff's Department and the U.S. Marshal's Service, apprehends fugitives named in state, local, or Federal warrants.

SEPTEMBER: A Sioux Falls judge orders three state prison inmates to take medication to treat mental illness as a condition of their sentences. If they refuse, they will be forcibly medicated.... Sioux Falls school superintendent Jack Keegan proposes searches

of students' lockers and cars if a reasonable suspicion exists that drugs, alcohol or firearms will be found.... The Clay County Sheriff's Department refuses to renew certification as deputies of campus police officers at the University of South Dakota in Vermillion. The university bars its police from carrying weapons at all times, while the sheriff's department requires it. Campus police are left unarmed and without arrest powers as a result of the action.

Tennessee

JANUARY: Knox County and Knoxville officials report the lowest murder rate in nearly a decade, with 19 murders in 1993, compared to 47 in 1992.

FEBRUARY: Memphis police net 58 weapons, including 21 guns, since establishing a Weapons Watch phone line for youths to call in anonymous tips for a \$50 reward.... Highway Patrol investigators overstep their boundaries by using subpoenas bearing Safety Commissioner Robert Lawson's rubber-stamped signature in order to obtain phone records in criminal cases without Lawson's knowledge.

MARCH: More than 1,000 guns collected in Memphis during a food-for-guns swap are melted down and sold to a steel mill.... The state Senate approves a bill that would allow handguns to be used for self-defense — even by convicted felons.... The Knox County Sheriff's Merit System Council refuses to reinstate former detective Tom Forsyth, who was dismissed after he shot out the window of a cruiser driven by Knox County Jail Sgt. Joe Russell. Forsyth suspected Russell of having an affair with his wife.

APRIL: Memphis officials urge residents to contribute to Operation Drive Out Crime, a fundraising campaign to purchase 60 marked "take-home" police cars.... Knoxville Mayor Victor Ashe proposes a 10-percent property-tax rate increase to hire an additional 20 police officers.... A "three strikes" bill that mandates life in prison without parole for twice-convicted murderers and rapists and three-time convicted violent felons is approved by the House.

MAY: Rick Louis, 39, who was arrested by the FBI in April for the robbery of a Maryville bank, admits to having robbed 10 other banks in Chattanooga, Georgia and Alabama over a four-year period.... Citing "philosophical differences" between himself and the Police Department's top commanders, Memphis Mayor W.W. Herenton fires Police Director Melvin T. Burgees and Deputy Director Eddie Adair.

JUNE: An unannounced search of employees' cars at the Cold Creek Correctional Facility in Henning leads to the arrest of two employees when marijuana and a .380-caliber handgun are found.

AUGUST: A Milpitas, Calif., couple are convicted in Memphis on 11 counts of transmitting pornography through interstate phone lines via their members-only computer club. The cases mark the first time prosecutors in an obscenity case have gone after a bulletin board operator in the area where the material was seized, not where it originated.... Nashville Police Chief Robert Kirchner testifies in a sexual harass-

ment lawsuit filed by Paula Hendricks, a booking room employee, saying Hendricks tried to "get [him] on the couch for the purpose of sex." Hendricks claims she was fired after filing the lawsuit.

SEPTEMBER: Ministers of the Knoxville Police Chaplains Corps begin responding to calls in department-issued cruisers in an effort to improve community relations.... State officials say the number of people sentenced to death dropped to seven during fiscal year 1993, from 20 per year in 1991 and 1992.

OCTOBER: Memphis police shoot and kill a 68-year-old man after they demanded he drop a gun he had been using to chase troublemakers away from his property. The family of Jessie Bogard, the fifth man shot to death this year by Memphis or Shelby County authorities, dispute the police version of his death.

NOVEMBER: Chattanooga Police Officer Clifford Butler is placed on leave pending an investigation of a videotaped arrest that shows him grabbing an unidentified suspect and knocking him unconscious against a car.

Texas

JANUARY: Nearly 100 Hispanic police officers in San Antonio join a Federal class-action suit charging that senior white officers prevent Hispanics from achieving key positions.... An Austin program in which undercover officers monitor liquor stores to curb underage purchases of alcohol is expanded to Bexar, Hidalgo and Nueces counties.... Officials in Corpus Christi ban shoppers at the Sunrise Mall from wearing baseball caps backwards, saying it is a sign of gang affiliation. Hidalgo County Sheriff Brigid Marmolejo Jr. says he will not resign his post of 17 years despite his indictment on Federal bribery charges. Convicted of the charges in July, Marmolejo remains in office as attempts to force his resignation continue.... The National Guard bulldozes a suspected open-air cocaine market in San Antonio.... Harris County Sheriff's Lieut. Derrel "Glyn" Gibbs and Deputy Israel F. Flores are indicted on misdemeanor charges and suspended for allegedly hitting two men and firing a pistol. Curtis Williams, 27, told investigators he was called a "nigger" by a group of officers drinking beer from a keg in the back of Gibbs' pickup. The officers also knocked him down and pulled a gun on him, Williams says.... McAllen Police Chief Alex Longoria brushes aside calls for his dismissal after being criticized for suspending seven officers accused of taking \$1,100 from a woman's home after a search. The officers were reinstated after passing a polygraph.... Dallas Police Det. David Rodriguez, who was left paralyzed from the waist down when a gunman wounded him Jan. 9, holds a press conference from a hospital bed to let his supervisors know he plans to return to work, even if he can't walk.

FEBRUARY: The state attorney general files for a Federal injunction to prevent the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan from participating in the state's Adopt-a-Highway program. The group wants to adopt a stretch of road that runs past a recently desegregated housing complex in Vidor that has been the scene of numerous Klan rallies in re-

cent months.... Two people in Mount Vernon are arrested on charges of aggravated possession of a controlled substance after police seized a half-ton of cocaine worth \$34.8 million that was hidden in household appliances. Eleven Branch Davidians on trial for the murder of four Federal agents in a raid on the cult's compound in 1993 are acquitted of murder and conspiracy.... The Federal Bureau of Investigation investigates possible civil rights violations by Athens police in connection with the September 1993 shooting in the back of a black suspect

MARCH: San Antonio Police Chief William Gibson is temporarily barred from filling vacant top posts until a hearing. Hispanic officers are suing, claiming bias in promotion and training.... A crime wave in a wealthy enclave of North Dallas turns deadly when two residents are murdered. More than two dozen people have been attacked while getting out of their cars since January.

APRIL: A year-old Fort Worth gun-buyback program is discontinued after only 115 are turned in. Four warring San Antonio street gangs agree to end their street battles.... The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals rules 5-4 that death-row inmate Gary Graham, who was scheduled to be executed in May, is entitled to another trial based on his claim that new testimony from witnesses could exonerate him.... Fort Worth prosecutors plan to retry a black teen-ager who won a mistrial April 20 based on a claim that "urban survival syndrome" forced him to gun down two men with whom he was feuding.... Houston Mayor Bob Lanier proposes a 4-percent property tax hike that would translate into \$25 million earmarked for the hiring of 580 new police officers.... A state audit that found 5,500 empty beds available in state prisons is reviewed by state Attorney General Dan Morales. The audit caused an uproar because 30,000 inmates currently are backed up in county jails.... Zapata County Sheriff Romeo Ramirez pleads guilty to charges of accepting \$20,000 from an undercover informant posing as a drug dealer.

MAY: Despite a growing Asian population in the city, the Houston Police Department has retained only 59 Asians on the force for 19 years. Officials say one reason is because Asian parents steer their children away from careers in law enforcement.... Despite complaints from Fort Worth citizens, the City Council passes a plan to allocate \$64,000 to pay gang members to work as street counselors.... Stephen Nethery, 33, of Daisy, Tenn., is executed by lethal injection on May 27 for the 1981 murder of Dallas Police Officer John McCarthy.... Jesus Puentes, who was shot in the leg by a bystander when he beat up Fort Worth Police Officer Randy Whisenhut, gets a surprise when he files suit against the man who shot him: The jury instead orders Puentes to pay \$1.75 million to Whisenhut.... Cedar Hill and Fort Worth implement a youth curfew after the U.S. Supreme Court upholds a curfew in Dallas.

JUNE: Presidio County Jail in Odessa houses 24 inmates from the Brewster County jail, which is closed after a probe reveals drug dealing and other problems.... A Bexar County grand jury files a report sharply criticizing the Shavano Park Police Department's use of "non-paid regular" officers to circumvent the requirements of the Private Security Act. The officers, who are paid \$1 a month in return for

commissions allowing them to carry handguns and wear uniforms, then find work as private security guards.... A Federal judge overrules the wishes of the jury in the Branch Davidian case and sentences five defendants to the maximum penalty of 40 years for their role in last year's siege in Waco. Despite the jury's refusal to convict the cultists on charges of conspiracy to murder four Federal agents, U.S. District Judge Walter Smith ruled that the evidence proved that they and others had done just that.... Michael Siebe, 43, a former narcotics lieutenant in Beaumont, is arrested in connection with \$30 million in cocaine that disappeared from the Police Department in 1993.... The state Court of Criminal Appeals rules that DWI checkpoints are unconstitutional. U.S. Customs inspectors and Laredo police seize nearly 25,000 rounds of handgun ammunition from a Mexico-bound vehicle in the biggest haul of illegally transported ammunition in South Texas history.

JULY: Minority and gay rights advocates complain that police agencies statewide are underreporting bias crimes. San Antonio police have not reported any bias crimes in two years.... The Legislative Budget board shifts \$114.6 million in funds to finance emergency prison construction and help reimburse county jails that have been holding state prisoners because of crowding.

AUGUST: Dallas prosecutors drop 100 DWI cases after three officers are accused of falsifying reports to increase the chances of being called to testify and rack up overtime pay.

SEPTEMBER: In an effort to cut down on concealed weapons, students in Pasadena, Clear Creek, Pearland and Galena Park are barred from wearing baggy clothing to school.... Austin officials announce an auto-theft prevention program that encourages motorists to voluntarily place a decal on their windshield. The decal gives police the right to stop the vehicle if it is seen on the street between 1 A.M. and 5 A.M.... State legislators pass a bill that forbids the placement of nonviolent drug offenders in maximum-security prisons. The bill also initiates construction of a "state jail" system, a network of 17 minimum-security facilities that will house up to 22,000 inmates. Although juvenile arrest rates are up, state figures show that crime dropped 7 percent in the first six months of 1994.... Efrain Perez, 18, is sentenced to death for the 1993 rapes and murders of two teen-age girls who stumbled on a gang initiation rite. Four co-defendants are also on death row.... Eleven Texas law enforcement agencies split more than \$1.6 million in drug forfeiture money.... The families of slain members of the Branch Davidian cult file a \$900-million lawsuit against the Federal Government for the deaths of leader David Koresh and 84 of his followers.

OCTOBER: Department of Public Safety Sgt. Robert Nestoroff and U.S. Customs agent Richard Cardwell surrender to face charges that they helped a drug kingpin smuggle almost a ton of cocaine into the United States.... Special Agents Charles Sarabyn and Philip Chojnacki of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms are fired for their role in the raid on the Branch Davidian cult in Waco in which four Federal agents and several cult members were killed. A Treasury Department report last year said the pair disregarded warnings that cult leader knew about the raid. They are also

accused of lying to investigators.... Twice as many blacks as whites have been sent to death row over the past 10 years in Harris County, The Houston Post reported.... A woman is shot and killed after she fired at a Dallas County sheriff's deputy who was taking her husband to court to stand trial for murder. Two deputies and the woman's husband are wounded in the incident.

NOVEMBER: Eugene Standertford, 56, who had a record of eight felony DUI convictions, is sentenced to life in prison for killing Fort Worth Police Officer Alan Chick in an alcohol-related incident.

that he helped his ex-police chief collect full retirement benefits. He receives a 90-day suspended sentence and a \$300 fine.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Sandy Police Chief Gary Leonard resigns in January at the request of Mayor-elect Tom Dolan.... Salt Lake City Sheriff's Deputy Mike Meleker, 38, is killed in February when a bullet from a shoot-out smashes through an apartment door.... Highway Patrol Sgt. Doyle Thorne, 52, dies in a helicopter crash while searching for a 2-year-old girl who wandered from her family's campsite in Duchesne in August.

MARCH: A Federal magistrate in Roanoke rules that the state's military-style boot camps are unconstitutional because they exclude women. The suit was filed by Jennifer West, 28, who claimed she would have been out of jail earlier and placed on probation for possession of cocaine if she had been allowed to participate in the program.

APRIL: Timothy W. Spencer, 32, becomes the first person in the nation to be executed for a murder conviction based on DNA profiling.

JUNE: Criminal justice officials warn against relying too heavily in "un-

On The Record, 1994:

"Most folks in this part of the country are not willing to give up their guns. This is simply a way for us to say that Santa Rosa County is united and stands its ground."

— Santa Rosa, Fla., County Commissioner H. Byrd Mapoles, who responded to Federal gun-control laws by sponsoring a unanimously adopted resolution that established a countywide militia, with every able-bodied man, woman and child as a member.

Utah

JANUARY: Officials announce that smoking will be banned and cigarettes confiscated in state prisons starting in March, while prison commissaries will stop selling tobacco Feb. 1.

FEBRUARY: Provo police officials, bowing to pressure from immigrant advocate groups, say police may no longer demand to see alien-registration cards.

MARCH: Posing as a hostage, Salt Lake County Sheriff's Lieut. Lloyd Prescott shoots and kills a bomb-carrying man holding 18 people hostage at the Salt Lake City Library in March. His valor earns him the IACP/Parade Magazine Police Officer of the Year Award in October.... Ogden police begin giving away one free car tow for each gun turned in. Guns-for-cash trades were mixed because people were stealing guns to turn in for money.

APRIL: Logan police pull 38 people from school, work or their homes for not paying fines or traffic tickets.

MAY: A Salt Lake City judge disallows the admission of 240 pounds of cocaine in a drug case because the suspect's car was stopped illegally.

JUNE: The West Valley City Council approves a law making it a misdemeanor to possess spray paint or markers if there is evidence they will be used for graffiti.

AUGUST: A state-produced videotape about domestic violence is released. Any employer who requests the tape must make personnel attendance at showings mandatory.... Salt Lake City police apprehend three boys, ages 12, 8 and 7, after a high-speed chase that ends when the 12-year-old driver smashes into a Highway Patrol car.

SEPTEMBER: Former Sunset Mayor Norm Sant pleads no contest to charges

Vermont

FEBRUARY: A bill imposing tougher penalties to anyone convicted of selling drugs near school property is expected to win approval in the state Senate.... The state Supreme Court rules that retarded defendants need not fully understand their legal rights since the Miranda law applies equally to all.

MARCH: Montpelier Police Chief Douglas Hoyt takes over as acting chief after the Northfield police chief and three other officers are arrested.

APRIL: A district judge in Bennington rules that cursing at a police officer constitutes "fighting words" and is not protected as free speech.

AUGUST: A new seat-belt law that went into effect Jan. 1 is credited with cutting the number of traffic fatalities by nearly 50 percent compared to last year. Barre police officers Timothy Trono and Brian Elwell are acquitted on charges of using a stun gun on a handcuffed suspect.

SEPTEMBER: Under a new sexual harassment policy, state prisons will ban all cable channels that show unedited R-rated movies and videos. Officials say the films could create a hostile atmosphere.

Virginia

JANUARY: Newport News police arrest four men in connection with the killing of undercover officer Steven Rutherford, 27, who was shot during a robbery attempt.

FEBRUARY: A new study shows that the state's juvenile criminals are much more likely to have a firearm than adult offenders. Seventy percent of juvenile criminals own firearms as opposed to 48 percent of adults.

shakable" witness identifications after five innocent men in the state accused of rape and murder are released from prison since January.... Alexandria police use a noise meter to issue \$50 fines to anyone playing music or car radios too loudly in Old Town.

JULY: A new policy frees state troopers from a requirement to investigate any car wreck with damages of less than \$1,000, unless it involves injuries or fatalities, or is a hit-and-run.

AUGUST: An appeals court upholds the state's two-year-old stalking law.

SEPTEMBER: Officials begin allowing state residents to use credit cards to pay court fees and costs, to help the state collect more quickly.... The Legislature approves Gov. George Allen's proposal to end parole and increase sentences for criminals. Under Allen's plan, criminals convicted of murder, rape, robbery and home burglary will serve 125 percent to 500 percent more time behind bars.... Alexandria police warn repeat domestic-violence offenders that a special detective squad will try to gather enough evidence to support felony charges against them if they commit further abuse. State trooper Vernon Roy Richards is charged with five counts of possession and manufacture of explosive devices and three counts of attempting to burn or destroy a courthouse, after three explosive devices are found in the city's General District Court building. Richards, a K-9 handler and certified explosives expert, is charged with similar incidents in Virginia Beach.

OCTOBER: Arlington County Police Officer John Donagallo files suit against Police Chief William K. Stover, charging that his rights were violated when he was ordered to pose for a photo promoting a Federal assault weapons ban. Donagallo said he feared disciplinary action if he backed out.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Newport News Police Officer Larry Bland, 48, is shot to death during a traffic stop in May.

Washington

JANUARY: Overturning a drug conviction, the state Supreme Court rules that the warrantless use of infrared thermal detection devices in the surveillance of private homes violates residents' right to privacy.

FEBRUARY: Samuel Lee Page Jr., 45, becomes the first man to be convicted under the state's new "three strikes" law.

MARCH: A review of the King County Jail is launched by the Metropolitan King County Council following reports that jail employees made more than \$2 million in overtime in 1993. State Attorney General Christine Gregoire asks the U.S. Supreme Court to lift its stay of execution for triple-murderer Charles Campbell. Campbell's appeal of his death-by-hanging sentence was denied last month when a Federal appeals court ruled that the method of execution does not violate the constitutional ban on cruel and unusual punishment. Pierce County spends \$55,000 in cash and certificates for 650 guns turned in during a weeklong buyback program. Seattle officials introduce a new training program about domestic violence enforcement that will be made available to every law-enforcement agency statewide.

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MAY: A lawyer for Mitchell Rupe, a 400-pound man on death row in Seattle, protests his client's impending death by hanging, saying that the method of execution would likely decapitate him. In October, a judge agrees and rescinds the death penalty after finding that jurors were denied a chance to hear lie-detector results on the man Rupe says is the real killer. The Washington State Patrol begins implementing the Mobile Computer Network, a system of notebook computers in patrol cars that allows officers to conduct vehicle and criminal checks and routine paperwork with the help of satellite transmissions.

JUNE: Two people are killed and more than 20 injured when a man with an AK-47 assault rifle begins firing at Fairchild Air Force Base Hospital in Spokane. The assailant is shot dead by military police outside the hospital.

JULY: The FBI arrests bank robber Johnny Madison Williams Jr. in Seattle, who later confesses to robbing 56 banks in California, Texas and Washington over an eight-year period — the longest string of unsolved bank robberies ever investigated by the bureau.

AUGUST: A migrant worker in Wenatchee is shot to death by two 12-year-old boys who were shooting targets with stolen pistols. The boys shot the man 18 times after he shouted and threw rocks at them because they had disturbed his camp by the Columbia River. The pair are charged as juveniles until a judge decides whether to try them as adults.

SEPTEMBER: An alleged neo-Nazi is sentenced to four years in prison for taking part in the bombing of a Seattle gay bar in 1993 and for other explosives and weapons violations. Snohomish County prosecutors say they may seek the death penalty for Ben Charles Finch, a convicted felon charged with the murders of Deputy Sheriff James Kinard, 34, and Ronald Modlin, 38. Modlin, who was shot in the head at close range lay dying for two hours before Finch would allow his estranged wife to call for help. When deputies arrived, Finch, who had vowed to shoot "the first person he saw," shot Kinard. A Seattle couple claim that on their way to an abortion clinic they had to undergo a 90-minute pro-life lec-

On The Record, 1994:

"Victims now better start kicking and screaming or there will not be sufficient evidence for rape."

— Monroe County, Pa., District Attorney James Gregor, on the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's ruling that a woman must be physically threatened into having sex before a rape charge can be sustained.

ture by a state trooper who had pulled them over for speeding.

NOVEMBER: A study shows that nearly one in every three infants who died statewide between 1981 and 1990 was killed.

West Virginia

MARCH: Pepper gas is added to the State Police's non-lethal weapons arsenal. A new law goes into effect that increases to 15 years the length of time that must be served before a first-degree murder convict can be paroled. An increase in the number of people expected to be employed by the U.S. Bureau of Prisons will bring about \$28 million in new revenues annually to the southern part of the state.

APRIL: About 1,000 doors that were to be used at a penitentiary in Mount Olive that is scheduled to open in July are rejected as faulty by a state panel that also rejects floors at a regional jail in Moundsville.

JUNE: A new law allows law enforcement officers to arrest suspected spouse abusers without a warrant. The number of domestic violence cases statewide jumped from 188 in 1989 to 731 in 1993.

JULY: Officials plan to install more razor wire in regional jails in the after-

math of inmate Robert Shepard's escape in June using a rope he braided from mint-flavored dental floss.

SEPTEMBER: U.S. Justice Department officials in Martinsburg rule that the 1991 death of investigative journalist Danny Casolaro was a suicide. Casolaro was investigating charges that Justice officials stole software when he was found with his wrists slashed. An appropriation bill will allow the Federal Bureau of Prisons to build an \$8.4-million wing to a minimum-security Federal prison in Morgantown.

NOVEMBER: State corrections official Jack Roop calls for inmates to reimburse the state for the fees it pays to defend "frivolous" lawsuits, such as the one filed by inmates at the Southern Regional Jail in Beckley, which charges officials with endangering them by housing TB-infected inmates.

Wisconsin

JANUARY: The Wisconsin Court of Appeals rules that a BB gun constitutes a dangerous weapon in a case involving a Milwaukee girl who brought an unloaded air pistol to school.

MARCH: After school officials repeatedly licensed a convicted child molester, a bill that would require criminal background checks on all applicants for public school teaching licenses is approved by the Senate. A coalition of churches and a community group in Milwaukee march to demonstrate their gains against drugs and crime, after police shut down 10 of 23 drug houses the group reported to them.

APRIL: Gov. Tommy Thompson signs into law a bill that would send a criminal to prison for life following a third conviction for a wide range of felonies. Thompson is expected to sign another bill that would provide \$1 million for beat patrol officers in Green Bay. Deploing "tax-paid muscles," the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors passes a measure banning weightlifting in the county jail. Statistics released this month show a decrease in all categories of reported crimes in 1993, except for juvenile-committed homicides. The Milwaukee Housing Authority approves a plan to allow Milwaukee Police officers to rent apartments in five city public housing developments for \$1 a month in exchange for community service during off-duty hours. Madison officials unveil a proposal to ban all short-barrel handguns, automatic weapons and cop-killer bullets in the city.

MAY: Gov. Thompson pushes for a memorial near the Capitol to honor the

170 police officers statewide who have been killed in the line of duty.

JUNE: Milwaukee police officers Gabriel Bedoya, 33, and John V. Koch, 35, are arrested after a drunken rampage through Chicago that ended with the shooting death of a bar bouncer. In September, Bedoya is mistakenly released from the Cook County, Ill., jail and returns to Milwaukee to try to get his old job back. He vanishes before Milwaukee police learn of the error.

JULY: A prosecutor defends his decision to delay filing of marijuana possession charges against six members of the Glenview Police Department who were seen passing a marijuana cigarette, despite criticism that he is applying a double standard.

AUGUST: Access to tennis courts and weightlifting facilities for prison inmates is halted and job training and schooling emphasized under a directive issued by Gov. Thompson.

NOVEMBER: Milwaukee voters turn down a referendum to ban handguns citywide. The Janesville school board rejects an offer by the National Rifle Association to teach a gun-safety course to students in a proposal that one board member likened to "having Philip Morris come to school to talk about tobacco use." Serial killer Jeffrey Dahmer, self-confessed murderer of 17 boys and young men in Milwaukee, is killed along with another convicted murderer in an attack by a fellow inmate that may have been racially motivated. Dahmer, 34, was serving 16 consecutive life sentences at the Portage Correctional Facility.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Waukesha police Capt. James Lutz, 53, is killed in April in a shootout with bank robbery suspects. Milwaukee Police Officer Ronald Hedbany is killed Oct. 28 following a bank robbery.

Wyoming

MARCH: State lawmakers begin work on a bill that would give peace officer status to officials hired by the State Board of Outfitters and Professional Guides, in an effort to build up the understaffed Game and Fish Department. The state Senate approves a bill that would expand the state's central registry of child abuse records to include state-funded schools and day-care centers.

MAY: The state passes a law that will require all persons convicted of child sexual abuse to register with county sheriffs wherever they live in the state, beginning next year.

JUNE: Only eight hate crimes have been reported statewide since record-keeping began three years ago, which officials attribute to the state's lack of a statute that defines hate crimes.

SEPTEMBER: Judith Darrar, an ex-cab driver, files a \$500,000 lawsuit against the City of Sheridan and two police officers, claiming they were negligent when they called her in 1992 to give a ride to convicted felon Daniel Welsh, who kidnapped and assaulted her.

COMINGS AND GOINGS: Carbon County Sheriff Chet Engstrom resigns in October after pleading no contest to charges that he offered a woman a job in exchange for sexual favors.

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Justice by the numbers:

A sampling of statistics about criminal justice in the United States, vintage 1994.

1 in 5,000: The odds of being carjacked, which are about the same as being killed in a traffic accident, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

3.1: The percentage decrease in the number of stolen motor vehicles from 1991 to 1992, according to the National Insurance Crime Bureau, which said the rate reflected a dip in auto thefts in major cities.

4: The number of strokes with a rattan cane received May 5 by American teen-ager Michael Fay, who was convicted of vandalism in Singapore. The sentence was carried out over the protests of such notables as President Clinton, yet some Americans wondered whether such a punishment might serve as a deterrent to unruly youths here at home.

5: The number of Branch Davidians who were convicted in February of manslaughter in the deaths of four Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agents who tried to serve warrants on members of the cult at its compound near Waco, Texas. The incident led to a 51-day standoff that ended when the FBI launched an assault on the compound that led to the deaths of more than 80 members. All five were sentenced in June to a minimum of 40 years in prison.

5.6: The percentage increase in personal crimes, including both attempted and completed incidents of rape, robbery and assault, reported by the 100,000 respondents to the National Crime Victimization Survey.

6.8: The percent of high school seniors who reported using LSD in 1993, according to the annual survey of 50,000 high school students conducted by the University of Michigan. The rate was an increase over 1992's 5.6 percent.

14: The number of years ex-New York City police officer Michael Dowd must spend behind bars for crimes he committed during the "cocaine cops" scandal. Dowd's 1992 arrest opened the door on an ongoing scandal of drug-related corruption in the Police Department.

17.4: The number of homicides per 100,000 residents in Louisiana, which a report by the Morgan Quimo Corp. rated as the most dangerous state in the nation. Runners-up were Maryland, Texas, Illinois, Florida and California, while the safest states were Vermont, Maine, Iowa, North Dakota, West Virginia and New Hampshire.

19: The number of semiautomatic assault weapons banned under the new Federal crime law.

22: The number of suspects who were sprayed with pepper mace and who later died in police custody from 1990 to 1993, according to a study by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The IACP panel said that the use of pepper spray was not a factor in any of the deaths, most of which were due to suffocation caused by police restraining procedures.

40.9: The percentage of fatal family violence victims who were killed by their spouses, according to a BJS study of more than 8,000 homicides in 75 urban counties during 1988. Offspring and parents were the victims in 20.9 percent and 11.7 percent of the homicides, respectively.

42: The percentage of police officers who said they were "very positive" about community policing programs, according to a survey of cops in Texas and California. Fifty-nine percent said they believe the concept would have a positive impact on crime rates.

47.5: The average number of citizen complaints of excessive force per 1,000 officers in municipal police departments, according to the Police Foundation report "Police Use of Force: Official Reports, Citizen Complaints and Legal Consequences." The complaint rate was 15.7 per 1,000 officers in state agencies.

48: The percentage of all men charged with murder and assault who test positive for drugs at the time of their arrests, according to a report by the Partnership for a Drug-Free America.

50: The percentage increase in wiretaps and eavesdropping operations conducted by Federal agents on suspected drug traffickers during the Clinton Administration's first year, according to figures released by the Administrative Office for U.S. Courts. The total of 450 Federal surveillance orders was the largest number since the

Federal wiretapping law went into effect in 1968.

61: The percentage of female law enforcement officers in Florida who said they had been sexually harassed at some point during their careers, according to a survey by the state Department of Law Enforcement.

\$66: The annual fee imposed by the Federal Government on private gun dealers. The fee was \$10 until January when Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen announced the hike. The Clinton Administration wants the fee raised even higher, to \$600.

68: The percentage increase from 1988 to 1992 in the number of juvenile court cases involving murder, aggravated assault, robbery and rape, according to U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. During the five-year period, juvenile court cases overall increased 26 percent, to 1.5 million.

93: The percentage increase in the number of juvenile arrests for murder and some lesser forms of homicide from 1982 to 1991, according to a report by the Children's Defense Fund. The rate compares to an 11-percent increase in the adult arrest rate for homicide over the same period.

107: The body temperature of an individual hit with a high-tech "thermal gun" that is under development as part of a historic agreement between the Justice and Defense Departments to explore new non-lethal weapons technologies for police.

154: The percentage increase in homicides among males ages 15 to 19 from 1985 to 1991, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The per-capita rate increased from 13 per 100,000 in 1985 to 33 per 100,000 in 1991, according to the CDC.

160: The number of new state troopers Louisiana will hire using \$5.2 million in surplus revenues from riverboat gambling operations. The new hires will bring the State Police up to 918, just shy of its all-time peak strength of 964 officers in 1982.

212: The number of juveniles arrested for murder in Florida during 1993, according to the state Department of Law Enforcement, which recorded 156 such arrests in 1992. The worsening juvenile crime rate in the state prompted lawmakers to approve a number of juvenile justice reforms this year, including establishing the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice.

260: The number of names added to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, D.C., this year. The total includes 147 who died in 1993, along with 113 who died in earlier years but whose deaths were discovered only recently.

306: The number of carjacking incidents reported in 1993 in New Jersey — the first state to report the crime as a distinct offense. The incidents involved 337 victims, no fatalities and 33 arrests, state figures showed.

331: The estimated number of firearms seized by every 100 Phoenix police officers, according to a report by the Crime Control Institute, which surveyed gun-seizure rates in the nation's 30 largest cities. Nearly half of the agencies surveyed said they did not keep such records.

357: The number of crimes committed with assault weapons in New York state, which ranked first in the nation in the number of such crimes, according to Federal statistics.

640: The estimated number of new FBI agents that will be hired in the next year, according to Assistant Director Burdena Pasenelli. The announcement in October ended a 2½-year-old hiring freeze.

7,684: The number of bias-motivated crimes during 1993, as reported to the FBI by 6,850 law enforcement agencies in 46 states and the District of Columbia.

17,000: The number of girls under the age of 12 who were raped during 1992, according to a BJS report, which cautioned that the figure was a conservative estimate because it included only reported rapes.

\$26,941: The amount of a Federal grant awarded to the Hayneville, Ala., Police Department to hire a community policing officer — the smallest amount awarded in the first round of \$26.3 million in grants to 34 police departments in February under the

Justice Department's Police Hiring Supplement Program. The program, billed as a "down payment" on President Clinton's promise to provide funding for 100,000 more cops in the Federal crime bill, had disbursed \$150 million to 250 jurisdictions nationwide as of Dec. 1, allowing them to hire 2,023 officers.

38,000: The number of pairs of shoes — all once worn by homicide victims — that were displayed around the Capitol Reflecting Pool on Sept. 20 in a "Silent March" protest for stricter gun laws.

40,115: The number of traffic fatalities during 1993, according to the National Transportation Safety Board, an increase of 2.2 percent over 1992.

233,000: The number of drug-related emergency room visits in the first six months of 1993 — an increase of 8.5 percent over 1992, according to the Drug Abuse Warning Network. Heroin-related emergency visits jumped 44 percent, while those for PCP and methamphetamine rose 45 percent and 61 percent, respectively.

332,088: The number of firearms purchased in California during the first six months of 1994, according to state statistics.

917,500: The estimated number of non-fatal crimes in which handguns were used in 1992, according to a BJS study released in May. The FBI reported 13,200 handgun murders the same year.

1,012,851: The number of inmates being held in state and Federal prisons as of June 30, according to BJS, which said the figure marks the first time ever that the nation's prison population topped 1 million.

2.5 million: The number of women age 12 and older who were raped, robbed or assaulted, or were the victim of a threat or an attempted crime in a typical year, according to a BJS study, which found that in two-thirds of attacks against women, the assailant was a husband, boyfriend, acquaintance or relative.

2.7 million: The number of hard-core drug users in the United States, according to the National Drug Control Strategy, for which President Clinton has requested a record budget of \$13.2 billion for fiscal year 1995.

\$3.8 million: The compensatory damages awarded to Rodney King by a Los Angeles jury in his lawsuit against the City of Los Angeles. King failed in his effort to win monetary damages from the officers who were convicted of beating him and violating his civil rights after he led them on a high-speed chase in March 1991.

\$7 million: The amount the State of New Jersey agreed to pay in February to settle a lawsuit on behalf of about 450 blacks and women who were denied jobs as corrections, police and sheriffs' officers due to alleged bias in testing and hiring. The settlement is the second-largest obtained by the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division to settle a job-bias case involving state and local government. Chicago agreed to pay \$10.7 million to 666 police sergeants denied promotions in 1991.

11.7 million: The number of Americans who reported using illegal drugs in the month before they were canvassed by the 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Most reported using marijuana, the survey found.

15 million: The number of false alarms generated by private alarm systems to which police respond each year, according to a study by the IACP.

\$47 million: The cost of the NCIC-2000 computer currently being installed by the FBI, which will allow police officers to check fingerprints electronically from terminals in their cars.

\$30.2 billion: The dollar amount authorized by the 1994 Federal crime bill, which was signed into law by President Clinton on Sept. 13. It includes \$10.8 billion for state and local law enforcement, including \$8.8 billion for subsidies to help hire up to 100,000 police officers.

\$400 billion: The estimated annual value of the worldwide drug trade, according to a report issued in December by Interpol. Iqbal Hussain Rizvi, Interpol's chief drug officer, said heroin accounted for \$200 billion of the total, and cocaine \$150 billion. Drug trafficking is the world's second most lucrative business, topped only by the global arms trade.

LEN's 1994 People of the Year: The makers of the Violent Crime Control Act



Politicians & police professionals come together to hammer out the best crime legislation in a generation. See Page 1.

Joined by crime victims, political figures and law enforcement professionals, President Clinton signs the Violent Crime Control Act on Sept. 13.

Plus: Our annual review & analysis of the year's events

Angry and frustrated, Americans say "enough is enough." Page 1.

The voters have their say on crime issues. Page 12

Taking aim at illegal guns and gun crimes. Page 13.

The people who shaped law enforcement in 1994. Page 16, 17.
The perpetrators keep getting younger and more violent. Page 18.
Justice by the numbers: a statistical roundup. Page 27.

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY
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The Law Enforcement News "Person of the Year" honorees:

1984: Pierce R. Brooks, founder of the Vi-CAP serial-murder tracking program.

1985: Rudolph W. Giuliani, organized crime-fighting U.S. Attorney.

1986: Prof. Herman Goldstein, father of problem-oriented policing.

1987: Sheriff Michael Hennessey, leader in the development of humane responses to AIDS in the criminal justice system.

1988: Dr. David Werrett, pioneer in the use of DNA profiling in criminal investigations.

1989: The team of public- and private-sector personnel who revised the Uniform Crime Reporting program into the new National Incident-

Based Reporting System.

1990: Rep. Matthew G. Martinez, proponent of higher education for police through his Police Recruitment and Education Program.

1991: The Independent Commission on the Los Angeles Police Department.

1992: The Robert W. Johnson Foundation, sponsors of the "Fighting Back" substance-abuse reduction program.

1993: Sgt. Joseph F. Trimoli, dogged pursuer of New York City police corruption.

1994: ? (see front cover).